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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

PRUSSIAN SCOUTS WITHIN AN HOUR OF PARIS.

Parisians Expecting the Capitulation of Bazaine.

PRUSSIAN ATTACK ON VERDUN.

A Body of 10,000 Engage the French.

They Are Repulsed After Three Hours' Fighting.

Prussian Advance Along the Aube Arrested.

THEY ARE FALLING BACK ON ST. DIZIER.

Tactics of Marshal MacMahon.

Rumored Drowning of an Entire Prussian Corps.

Metz Gorged with Wounded.

SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS FAILING.

Military Resources of Prussia.

Three New Armies Formed

Startling Prediction as to the Intentions of the Committee of Safety.

They will Seize the Government, Depose the Emperor, and Defend the Capital.

A Battle on Friday Near Rheims.

Prince Frederick Charles and MacMahon Engaged.

KING WILLIAM'S ARMY JOINS THE CROWN PRINCE.

The United Army Moving Rapidly.

It will Probably be Before Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Aim of the King to Conclude the Campaign Speedily.

MacMahon's Main Army at Stenay.

A Brilliant Combat Expected.

Surrender of the French Garrison at Vitry.

Rumor that the Empress Demands the Removal of Trochu.

PRUSSIA.

Prussian Scouts Within an Hour of Paris.

BRUSSELS, August 27.—Prussian scouting parties are at Meaux, one hour from Paris.

Disposition of the Different German Armies.

BERLIN, August 28.—The disposition of the different German armies is as follows: There are eighteen corps d'armee, containing 40,000 men each. The first army, under Steinmetz, has the First, Seventh, and Eighth corps at Metz; the second army, under Prince Frederick Charles, the second, third, ninth and tenth corps at Metz; the third army, under the Prussian Crown Prince, the fifth, sixth and eleventh corps and two Bavarian corps, marching on Paris; the fourth army, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, has the fourth and twelfth corps and the Saxon and Prussian guards; the fifth army under General Werder has the Wirtemburg and Baden divisions, and is engaged in the siege of Strasburg; the Sixth army, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, is on the Rhine, and the Seventh army, under Generals Von Canstein and Loewenfeld, is at Berlin. Three of these armies are in reserve.

Prussia Will Not Accept Diplomatic Negotiations Until the French Empire is at an End.

BERLIN, August 27.—A note has been addressed from Berlin to all the envoys of Prussia in regard to a flag of truce sent into the French lines, asking a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead, which truce was refused and the flag insulted on three different occasions. Prussia, therefore, declares its determination not to offer diplomatic negotiations to the French people until the Empire is declared at an end.

Prussian Headquarters at St. Dizier

BERLIN, August 27, 6 P. M.—The Prussian general headquarters are temporarily at St. Dizier. Great quantities of stores for the use of the Prussian army are accumulating at Nancy.

Metz Completely Invested—Extreme Demoralization of the Garrison.

At eight o'clock this morning Metz was completely invested. Marshal Bazaine, who is in command there, makes no effort to force a passage. Deserters report the extreme demoralization of the garrison. The Prussians are strongly intrenched before the place.

Of the three new armies just organized in Germany, one will march on Paris with the Prince Royal and the others remain to protect the rear.

FRANCE.

Verdun Attacked—The French Repulsed.

PARIS, August 27, midnight.—The following official intelligence has been made public: On the 25th instant, at nine in the morning, Verdun was attacked by the Prussians, 10,000 strong, commanded by the Crown Prince of Saxony, and after a combat which lasted three hours, during which time 300 shells were thrown into the city, the Prussians being much injured by our artillery, were repulsed with considerable loss. The Garde Nationale served our guns. We have five killed and twelve wounded. The enemy fired on an ambulance train, which was struck seventeen times and two persons belonging to it killed. The citizens made a vigorous defense.

The Movement of the Prussians Along the Aube Arrested.

The movement of the Prussians along the Aube seems to have been arrested. They are falling back on St. Dizier. Large bodies of infantry are passing through Luneville and Bayen.

Longwy Summoned to Surrender.

Special to the New York Sun.]

ARLON, August 27, via BRUSSELS.—The Prussians have summoned Longwy to surrender, but the commanding officer refused.

Prussians Retreating.

MEZIERES, August 27, via BRUSSELS.—The railway which was destroyed between Carignan and Montmedy has been repaired. The Prussians are retreating before the Franc tireurs and peasants from Stenay to Dun.

Capitulation of Bazaine Expected.

PARIS, August 28, via BRUSSELS.—The sieges of Strasburg, Toul, Thionville and Metz have made no progress. The capitulation of Bazaine for want of supplies is expected.

Rumors of a Battle.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, August 28.—There are flying rumors of a battle, but they are not confirmed.

An Appeal to French Patriotism.

PARIS, August 27.—The Moniteur to-day says the Prussians wish to invest Paris, but France will invest it before them. Every department, without the loss of an hour, and with that unanimity which alone promises great results, forms corps of volunteers. In 1848 an important movement took place, and the order which saved us then saves us to-day. It is the safety of our native land which rouses us all. The country is degenerate if in less than forty-eight hours our enthusiasm does not make itself widely known, and if the provinces do not send to Paris at least fifty thousand defenders. Our material interests as well as our love of country invite us to all sacrifices. Ought we not to be more willing to spend our resources in driving out the enemy than to be compelled to yield to his victory that disgraceful tribute? Do we not all know well that the good which we shall gain will be more valuable than all our defense will cost? It is not 50,000 men that the provinces will send; it is a flood of men, whose mighty tide will aid us in rolling back the Prussian torrent. Have we any right to doubt that it will come?

M. Thiers Added to the Committee of Defense.

The Journal Officiel publishes a decree adding Thiers to the Committee of Defense. This movement seems to be a very popular one on the part of the government. Many of the journals have lately dwelt upon the necessity of this appointment and praised his energy and patriotism. He has been frequently in consultation with the generals and artillery officers during the past two week, and with them has visited the forts, fortifications and works. He has also assisted the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in providing stores for the use of the city in case of a seige.

Preparations for a Siege.

The Journal Officiel states that the Government is acting in concert with the Chambers on the question of preparing Paris for a siege. Orders have been given to admit wines into the city free of duty, as well as other merchandise and provisions, the latter for a certain period.

The same journal says that Belgium has announced her determination to oppose all violation of her territory by force of arms, if necessary.

French Requisition for the Army.

The Constitutionnel says the idea to call out for active service all former soldiers from the age of twenty-five to thirty-five, married or unmarried, has created considerable uneasiness. The writer adds it were better to incorporate 350,000 of the Garde Mobile in the regular army.

Cruelty of the Prussians.

The Constitutionnel says the Prussians act not only against ordinary military laws, but those also of humanity. At Strasburg they have cruelly forced all young men to work in the trenches, and in some cases threatened them with death if they refused. Shots from the ramparts of the beseiged city kill the laborers in the Prussian army. Frenchmen are thus forced to kill their brethren. Such acts are unworthy of this age. They give a singular idea of Prussian civilization, and they only serve to increase French hatred and augment the determination to punish them.

Recruits for the French Army.

The Constitutionnel says Gambetta, a Republican Deputy in the Corps Legislatif, and two distinguished lawyers, Laurier and Floquel, have already recruited 12,000 workmen and requested to have the defense of St. de Brectie on the southern border of the city.

An Appeal to the Parisians.

The Constitutionnel adds: We must prepare as though we expected the enemy at the gates to-morrow. We must be calm and resolute, and ready to face danger. When places like Toul, Phalsburg, Strasburg, and Metz resist so bravely, shall not Paris, so strong, so difficult to surround, keep back the enemy? We are more than three hundred thousand strong, not counting all who are able to bear arms. Our city must be the rampart of civilization.

Prussian Prisoners—Dissensions Among the Prussians.

Special Dispatch to the Telegram.]

PARIS, August 27.—Six wagon loads of Prussian prisoners, captured in the recent engagements, reached Lille to-day. Great disturbance prevails in the invading army. Prussian soldiers quarrel with those from Bavaria and Wurtemburg, and it has been found necessary to place them in separate camps. A somewhat similar spirit prevails in Berlin, where a serious riot occurred, in which Bismarck's house was attacked. The hotel Meirbier, in this city, kept by Germans, was attacked last night and only saved from total destruction by the interference of the police.

Ex-Queen Isabella's Palace Converted Into a Hospital.

Ex-Queen Isabella has given her palace in Paris for the use of the wounded.

Typhus Fever in the Prussian Army.

Typhus fever is raging in the Prussian army.

Paris Journals on the Situation.

PARIS, August 27.—The Journal des Debats has an editorial on the situation, of which the following is an extract: We have faith that all will do their duty in the hour of peril. The attitude of the Senate and Corps Legislatif proves that before the enemy there will be no parties. Deputy Keratry himself moved a political truce, and political sentiment will judge all who try to break it. There must now be but one thought, one interest—to repulse.

The Siecle says it is our duty to warn the public against the emotion which the pressure of an enemy before the walls may produce. All must understand that the strategic plans of our Generals may involve Paris being left to self-defense momentarily. There is none here but one sentiment, that of national defense. Let all Frenchmen do their duty, as we shall ours, and the country will issue gloriously from the struggle, and expel the enemy from her soil.

The Garde Mobile.

PARIS, August 27.—The correspondent of the London News, writing from this city, says the French Garde Mobile is formed of children, and that but few of the members are over eighteen years. This is untrue. Every member is from twenty to twenty-five years old.

More Arrests.

There were more arrests last evening of persons deemed dangerous to the public safety.

Claims of a French Victory Persisted In.

The morning journals persist in the statement that there has been a serious engagement within the past few days, resulting in favor of the French.

Provisioning Paris.

There are now in Paris 150,000 sheep, 40,000 hogs, and 25,000 beeves. It is said that the authorities, even in case of siege, will prevent any undue advance in prices of the necessaries of life.

More Spies Executed.

This morning several more Prussian spies, who had been condemned by the Council of War, were executed.

Advance of the Prussians.

The approach of the Prussians on Paris creates a most intense excitement. Dispatches received from various provinces announce a sudden and immense increase in volunteering to defend the capital.

Prussian Cavalry and Uhlans Repulsed by the Garde Mobile

PARIS, August 27.—The following official news was furnished by the Minister of the Interior to-day: A force of Prussian cavalry had been seen at Arcis-sur-Aube yesterday, and a detachment of Uhlans attacked the railway station, while others of the main body entered the town. Some soldiers of the national guard attacked and repulsed them, killing seventeen. A strong column of Prussian artillery entered Chalons.

A Successful Sortie.

The garrison at Strasburg made a successful sortie. They captured a convoy of cattle and munitions of war. The city still makes a vigorous resistance.

Landwehr on their Way to Chalons.

A large body of Prussian troops, supposed to be landwehr, lately passed through Nancy, Vaucoulors and Joinsville on their way to Chalons.

Not Confirmed.

The report of the appearance of Prussian scouts at Chateau Thierry is unconfirmed.

Detachments of Prussians

Are reported to-day at Rheims, Varrennes, Verdun, Phalsburg, Bar le Duc and Stenay, and on the railway between Soissons and Rheims.

Probable Trouble Between the Government and Trochu.

PARIS, August 27.—One of the city journals this evening has a remarkable editorial, of which the following is an extract: "Next to the news of the near approach of the Prussians towards Paris, that which most occupies the public altogether is the possibility of an open rupture between the Government and General Trochu. It is reported that the Empress has demanded the dismissal of General Trochu from his position as Governor of Paris, but we can affirm nothing positive. It is nevertheless true that a person has been permitted to express carelessly the opinion that Trochu, in the presence of the Empress, had been asked to retire."

The Condition of the Farmers.

A late copy of a journal of Nancy says: That which wounds us more than all else is the condition of the unfortunate farmers, dwellers in our country. Our tears flow at the sight of the long lines of wagons laden with oats, hay and provisions of every kind to be given over to the Prussian army. The fine horses which were to prepare the earth for seed of a future harvest, have been harnessed to a Prussian cannon, and since everything is scattered and destroyed on this day after harvest, it equally follows that the remarkable barrenness of the country must ensue. The difficulties of the entire year are crowded into one moment. The ruin is complete and unspeakable, and long years will be necessary to repair the damages of these few days of invasion.

The Whereabouts of MacMahon—Prussian Reconnoissance.

PARIS, August 28.—MacMahons's main army is at Stenay. The Emperor is at Remonville and the Prince Imperial at Rethel.

The Prussians have pushed their reconnoissances as far as Montmedy.

A Brilliant Combat Expected.

La Liberte says a general of the army of the Rhine arrived in Paris last night, and had an interview with the Empress, and started immediately on his return. We may expect, within a day or two, a brilliant combat.

King William Orders the March on Paris.

The Journal of France says: We learn from a certain source that before ordering the army of the Prince Royal to march on Paris the King held at Pont-a-Mousson a council of war, composed of the Generals and Princes commanding the Prussian forces. The advice of all was to remain in the territory conquered, and fortifying the right bank of the Moselle. The King alone determined to march on Paris. The Prince Royal slept night before last at the Chalons Prefecture.

The Administration to Leave Paris.

In case of a siege of Paris, the government officials, other than the ministers, will go to Tours, Borges and Lyons to administer the provinces uninvaded by the enemy.

Prussian Administration of Alsatia.

The Gaulois says: It is reported that the Prussian administration of Alsatia and Lorraine is exceedingly radical and exacting.

The Prince Royal's Onward March.

The Constitutionnel says the army of the Prince Royal, reinforced by part of the army of Frederick Charles, is marching on Paris through the valleys of the Aube and Seine. The Prussians must know how adventurous such an attempt is. MacMahon may cut off their communications, and place them between two fires. To avoid this danger the Prussians made great efforts. They three times attacked Bazaine with overwhelming forces, which the French army successfully resisted. The enemy then, despairing of being able to conquer him, decided to keep Bazaine checked and march on Paris. From Paris to Sierick the nearest point on the German frontier is more than one hundred leagues. This line the Prussians must defend against our armies, numberless sharpshooters and Mobile Garde. To be able to subsist on our territory, six hundred thousand invading Prussians must extend their lines vastly and must disperse their forces, a thing so fatal to us in the commencement of the campaign.

Exclamations Against Prussian Residents of Paris.

The journals say all persons under arrest will soon be disposed of, and arrests continued, as the population are loud in their exclamations against the Germans and others now in the city, who, in case of a siege, might be capable of treachery.

The Figaro says: Contrary to the line of conduct hitherto pursued and charged, it is sufficient to show how often the military plans of the French have been modified during the last week by the authorities. The people are invited to impede the enemy by all possible means. Bridges are to be blown up, railways cut, roads blocked, scouts killed and Prussians harrassed in flank and rear. Should this means of resistance acquire any importance, which can scarcely be counted on, the enemy will not be here for fifteen days; otherwise, which is more probable, they may reach Paris in a week. The latter opinion prevailed in the Corps Legislatif yesterday.

The Landwehr.

Le Opinione Nationale says the German journals, and those of Belgium, have asserted that the troops of the Landwehr are not in the field, with the exception of the artillery. Nothing can be more false than this statement. Every one acquainted with the organization of the Prussian forces is aware that the first ban of the Landwehr, consisting of men from twenty-five to thirty-five years, have formed the greater part of the Prussian forces. Not only did that portion of them enter the field as soon as the mobilization of the army was ordered, but regiments, brigades and divisions of the second ban of Landwehr in the provinces nearest France have reinforced the armies of Frederick Charles and Steinmetz. The fact of the second section of Landwehr being called on for service outside of Prussian territory has not occurred since the campaign of 1815. Prussia, therefore, says the Opinion Nationale, is making her final effort.

Live Stock in Paris.

Over 250,000 beeves, sheep, and hogs are now in Paris.

Prussian Spy Shot.

Herdt, the Prussian spy, was shot this morning.

Precaution Against Garibaldians.

TOULON, August 28.—The Orinque frigate, the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, has left for Civita Vecchia to cruise on the Mediterranean coast, as a precaution against the Garibaldians.

The Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, August 28.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Palikao announced that 10,000 Prussians attacked Verdun and were repulsed with heavy loss, and gave the particulars as already telegraphed. Arago demanded information of the situation of the Prussian armies, but the Minister of War declined to reply. The law calling into the ranks married men who had served in the army was rejected. Thiers made an explanation of his position. He said he only knew of his appointment on the Committee of Defense from the columns of the Journal Officiel that morning. He accepted the trust through devotion to his country, but he said he must have the support of the Chambers. The declaration was received with applause. The President thereupon announced that the entire Chamber had accepted the appointment of Thiers. To a question put by Picard, Count Palikao answered that the distribution of arms to the national guard was a prerogative of his administration, and he would not permit it to devolve on a subaltern.

In the Senate, yesterday, Larabal, after a communication from the Minister of War, giving the details of the occupation of the country by the Prussians, and of certain villages and towns which were invaded and surrendered too quickly. It was hardly their fault. The Government had, not however that the present Cabinet, with a strange lack of forethought, refused to arm the people of Alsatia, Lorraine and Champagne, thus betraying a lack of confidence in the people, which had cost the country dear; for had these peasants, who are good marksmen, been armed, the army of the Prince Royal of Prussia, would not have so easily crossed the Vosges, where our men, hidden from their view, could have inflicted such loss upon them that France would not have been compelled to abandon her second line of defense.

American Ambulances for Metz.

A train of American ambulances, under the direction of Dr. Marion Sims, left the city to-day for Metz. Dr. Pratt and many other members of the United States Sanitary Commission accompanied them in uniform. The daughters of Dr. Sims marched at the head of the procession, bearing the banners of France and the United States. A great sensation was created among the spectators as the train moved through the streets. The crowds cheered and gave liberally to those collecting for the wounded.

Minor War Notes.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, August 28.—One hundred and seventy thousand of the Prussian army have been killed and wounded during the war.

Belgium is prepared to defend her neutrality by force.

Some spies were shot this morning.

A son of Count Bismarck has been badly wounded, and a son of the Prussian Minister killed.

Ten thousand persons are attached to the headquarters of the King of Prussia, including eighty servants.

Three prizes were brought into Brest yesterday.

Arrests are made daily of persons without occupation.

The mint is working silver, but no gold.

Prussian Generals opposed the march to Paris, but the King insisted upon it.

A revolution at Munich is threatened.

French Confident of Success.

Special to the New York Times.]

PARIS, August 27.—I have just seen a private letter from Robert Mitchell, late editor of the Constitutionnel, to his father, dated headquarters of Marshal MacMahon, Thursday. He says: "You know I was down-hearted when I left Paris at the progress of the Prussians. Since I have been with our army my mind has been completely changed. I am now certain of our ultimate success. Since our first unfortunate defeats on the Rhine, our army has never come into collision with the Prussians without maintaining its positions and inflicting tremendous loss on the enemy. I saw and conversed with the Emperor yesterday. He is in excellent health and spirits. It is imposible to describe the enthusiasm of the army. We leave this afternoon, taking the direction of Metz, but that is no indication of our real route."

Minister from Portugal.

The Duke of Saldanaha is expected here in a few days, to take his old position as Ambassador from Portugal.

King William Must Risk a Battle Before Paris.

PARIS, August 28.—La Presse says: The official announcement made in the Chambers that the Prussians are marching on Paris causes neither astonishment nor fear in the capital. The Parisians receive it with great resolution. King William is fatally led to this hazard, in spite of serious strategic reasons which should turn him from it. If it is considered that this obstinate old man has raised a million men whom he will never take back across the Rhine, it will easily be seen that he finds it necessary to risk a bloody battle at the foot of our towers. There is not one German in all Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg or Baden who would not scorn and curse the King should he not make a supreme effort to come here and dictate a peace in Paris. How could he return to Germany in the midst of the desolation of families, the misery and depopulation of city and country? Should he not win a bloody success, his defeat would be complete. This is the decisive reason—a reason more political than military, which brings the old king under our walls.

Petition for the Expulsion of Germans.

Granier De Cassagnac has petitioned the Chambers, at the request of many inhabitants of Paris, that all Germans now in Paris and environs be expelled.

It is proposed, in case of seige, that the Minister of War shall leave Paris, so that the military administration of the city shall not be at any time impeded.

ENGLAND.

Battle Near Rheims—United Army Moving on Paris.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, August 27.—It is reported that a battle occurred near Rheims yesterday. Heavy cannonading was heard but the particulars are not received. The engagement was probably between the forces of MacMahon and Prince Frederick Charles's army. The Crown Prince at Bar le Duc has been joined by part of King William's forces. The United army is moving rapidly and will probably be before Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday. The great aim of the King is to conclude the campaign as speedily as possible.

Surrender of the Garrison of Vitry.

LONDON, August 28.—The following is an official dispatch, dated Bar le Duc, Friday night: The garrison of Vitry surrendered on Thursday morning. The Prussians captured sixteen guns. Two battalions of the French Garde Mobile were annihilated by the Prussian cavalry, and seventeen French officers and eight hundred and fifty soldiers captured. The Prussians had one major severely and three troopers slightly wounded.

Bazaine Reported on the Belgian Frontier.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 27.—A letter from a correspondent at Rheims, of the 24th, says it is reported that Bazaine, with a portion of his army, is between Montmedy and Longwy, on the Belgian frontier, where he is waiting the arrival of MacMahon. The report is considered doubtful.

What the Committee of Public Safety Will do.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 27.—A private letter has been received in this city from Paris, in which the writer expresses the belief that a Committee of Public Safety has been prepared which will seize the Government and undertake the defense of the capital, and formally depose the Emperor.

Fifteen Thousand French Soldiers Disabled by Sickness.

LONDON, August 27.—According to French reports, fifteen thousand, and according to the Prussians twelve thousand French soldiers were disabled by hospital and typhus fever.

The French Firing on Flags of Truce.

The Prussians were intensely incensed at the French for firing on flags of truce, even when sent on errands of mercy.

Half the Journey to Paris Accomplished.

Prussians say half the journey to Paris has been accomplished, and all obstructions are now left behind.

Reuter's Telegrams from France,

Printed in the London papers to-day, are dated Tuesday. The international telegraphic service is sadly disarranged and disorganized.

English Neutrality.

The English Government, while its militia and volunteers are only half armed, ships 40,000 rifles to the continent at the same time that the English people send lint and bandages for the wounded.

French Loss at Rezonville.

The official report of Bazaine shows a French loss at the battle of Rezonville of 23,000 men.

The Tactics of MacMahon.

Special to the Telegram.]

LONDON, August 27.—It is reported that the Northern movement of Marshal MacMahon is fully confirmed. There was a fight yesterday near Montmedy, between the advanced cavalry detachments of the French and Prussian armies, and the latter were repulsed.

Large reinforcements have been sent from Paris, by the Northern Railway, for MacMahon's army. The tactics of MacMahon appear to be to gather up a broken corps, and thereby swell the ranks of his new levies, and then sweep along the borders of Belgium; avoiding any encounter with the Prussians that would be likely to involve a pitched battle. By this movement he will be enabled to leave the Prussians on the south and probably effect a junction with Bazaine north of Metz. If successful in this, MacMahon will, it is thought strike the Prussian line of communication at St. Avold. This is believed to be the strategy which Count Palikao hinted at some days ago in a communication to the Corps Legislatif.

A Doubtful Story.

LONDON, August 27.—Paris has been considerably excited to-day over the story that, by the inundations recently ordered at Metz, an entire Prussian army corps has been drowned. The story is generally discredited.

Transportation of German Wounded.

The Prussian Government has acquiesced in the refusal of Belgium and Holland in the matter of the transportation of German wounded. It is said the refusals were due to English advice.

Female Prussian Spies.

Madame Pariale and Madame Batheque have been imprisoned at Vincennes as Prussian spies, and the French authorities are talking of executing them.

Metz Gorged with Wounded and Failing of Provisions.

LONDON, August 27.—Metz is gorged with wounded and the provisions of the besieged are failing.

Not Imprisoned.

The imprisonment of Madame Taschiere, reported yesterday, is not true. She is at the seaside, in Bretagne.

The Prince Imperial

Is at Rethel, twenty-three miles from Meneres.

The Belgian Treaty Signed

LONDON, August 27.—The representatives of France, England and Prussia have signed the Belgian treaty.

The Resources of Prussia.

The Times says, in a review of the resources of Prussia, that three armies of the reserve have been formed to await events in France one on the Rhine, under the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schweresa; one at Berlin, under Gen. Sanzstain, and one in Silesia under Gen. Torrenburg.

A French General Taken Prisoner.

General Montaign, who was wounded, according to the Paris Moniteur, was taken prisoner by the Prussians.

Sympathy for France.

At a meeting, called at Sligo yesterday, to form a society to aid the wounded of France and Germany, the expression of sympathy for France was very decided.

Who Rules France.

Henry Lobanchere writes the daily Telegraph from Paris that the Emperor has been actually suspended, and his cabinet remains in power only because its chief was thought to possess administrative capacity. The Corps Legislatif is supreme, yet it appears conscious of lack of national confidence, owing to the method of its election. The new Governor General Trochu, and the Committee of Defense, are now ruling France absolutely. General Trochu is capable of becoming another Albemarle.

The Marquis of Hartford

Recently died in Paris. He left much property there, and it is said bequeathed a large sum to the Prince Imperial.

No More Flags of Truce from the Prussians.

The Prussians have decided not to send any more flags of truce to the French on any account.

The Siege of Strasburg.

The Prussian force besieging Strasburg are still engaged in turning the course of River Ill to shut off the supply of water from the city. If they succeed in this the moat will also be left dry.

England Acquitted of Obligation to France.

The Times of to-day says that England is acquitted of every obligation to France.

Thier's Appointment on the Committee of Defense.

LONDON, August 28.—Thier's appointment on the Committee of Defense is the result of a special decree.

Inactivity of the French Fleet.

The Soir denounces the inactivity of the French fleet.

The Siege of Paris Deemed Inevitable.

Reuter's telegrams say the siege of Paris is deemed inevitable. It is even said that the Government prefers that result to a pitched battle.

The Recent Battles.

The Opinion Nationale says the recent battles resulted in the wholesale slaughter of the Prussians. The same paper says Steinmetz was beaten on the former date and Frederick Charles on the latter.

The Forts Around Paris Armed, Garrisoned and Provisioned.

The forts around Paris have been armed, garrisoned and provisioned. Prussia scouts are at Arcis-sur-Aube and near Dijon.

Reports of Prussian Defeats not Confirmed.

Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, August 28.—The statement of the Opinione Nationale that Steinmetz was badly defeated on the 22d, and Frederick Charles on the 24th, is not confirmed.

Prussian Reserves.

Private telegrams from Berlin say the Prussians have three hundred thousand troops along the line of railway, ready to move across the Rhine to reinforce either of the German armies in case of defeat. Prussia cannot move more troops to the front yet, owing to the difficulty in feeding such reserves. The King and Crown Prince advance rapidly on Paris. Immense preparations are made at Paris for defense. Fifteen hundred guns are in position, and provisions accumulated for three months, but there are loud complaints because the Crown Prince has been allowed to advance unopposed. There is talk of moving the Government to Lyons.

Prussian Feints.

With the vast army now assembled the Prussians attacked Epernay, but were repulsed. Ten thousand Prussians attacked Verdun yesterday, and the Garde Mobile drove them back with serious loss. These German movements are regarded as feints.

Not Heard from Yet.

We have no tidings of Bazaine or MacMahon. It is believed MacMahon is endeavoring to relieve Bazaine at Metz. There will be fighting very soon. The Prussians cannot afford a long campaign; France can.

Great Rejoicing in Berlin.

To day there are great rejoicings at Berlin. A public procession carrying four mitrailleurs, twenty-three cannon and one eagle captured from the French passed through the streets. The Queen came out on the balcony of the palace and received the congratulations of the people. The weather is fine and great excitement prevails.

MacMahon's Headquarters at Rethel—His Movements.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 27.—The special correspondent of the Tribune with MacMahon's headquarters writes from Rethel, Thursday morning: We left Rheims Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock, and arrived at Rethel at three o'clock Thursday morning. The troops had preceded us. The town and surrounding country is one great camp. MacMahon's army here is composed of the first, fifth, seventh and twelfth corps and the cavalry of Canrobert's Sixth corps. The Emperor and Prince Imperial are here. We move Friday to Mezieres, in the afternoon. The troops have already started. By Friday morning the whole army will be gone. The movement is rapid in the extreme, but the troops are fresh and in good spirits.

Correspondents Ordered to Quit the French Army.

A Tribune special correspondent telegraphs from Paris on Sunday: All the correspondents have been ordered to quit the French army.

The same correspondent writes Saturday evening: M. Thiers still refuses to act on the Defense Committee. The war and other ministries are expected to remove to Tours or Bourges, Gambetta, Jaurier, and Floquet having obtained leave to defend the fort, Biecetre having raised 10,000 artisan volunteers.

The Garde Mobile have drawn up an address to Gen. Trochu, protesting against their incorporation in the regular army. Rochefort has been transferred from the Pelagie prison to that of Vincennes to prevent his rescue. Lessagaray, returning from Brussels, was betrayed by Paul de Cassagnac and arrested.

Restitution of Territory to be Insisted On.

The Tribune's special correspondent at Frankfort, on Thursday, writes: Private intelligence confirms the statement in the semi-official journal that Bismarck will insist on the restitution by France of all territory forcibly abstracted from Germany; but neither Allsace nor Larraine will be annexed to Prussia. The larger part will go to Baden and the rest to Bavaria. Russia is already protesting and England also.

England Furnishing France with Arms.

Palikao's statement that he had bought forty thousand rifles in England is but a small part of the truth. Several hundred thousand Chassepots are manufacturing here for the French Government. There is much anxiety lest Germany should resent this, since the British government has the power of prohibiting such exportations. The Daily News insists that it shall exercise this power, and denounces the men who imperil the country for private greed. It compares this to the Alabama case, and says no one will believe we are doing the utmost to preserve our neutrality if we allow this trade.

No Battles Heard Of.

There is no known foundation for the battles reported in the French papers, nor have we anything from MacMahon later than Thursday evening.

Meeting of French Sympathizers.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—There was a meeting of the friends of France to-night, in aid of the wounded and other sufferers of that country.

Strength of the Forces Confronting Metz—The Prussian Losses.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The mails per City of Paris to the 18th, bring no additional particulars of the battles around Metz. A communication from Metz the 14th, in the Constitutionnel, says: The forces before us exceed three hundred thousand men, and consist of three formidable Corps d'Armee: That of the Prince Royal, that of Prince Frederick Charles, and that of General Steinmetz, who commanded at Spiecheren. The first two have from 130,000 to 140,000 men each, and the third 100,000. To these compact masses we have little more than 160,000 to oppose. A letter from Rastadt, in the Journal de Bruxelles, gives as follows the numbers of the German losses in the three combats: At Weissenburg about 7,000 men; at Woerth 15,000 or 16,000, and at Saarbruck nearly 9,000; total 31,000 or 32,000, wounded included.

Distribution of the Commands of the Prussian Army.

The following is from a recent Hamburg paper:

We give now the order of battle of the Prussian army, that is, the distribution of the commands of the several army corps and divisions. An army corps has two divisions, a division two brigades, a brigade two regiments of infantry, a regiment of infantry five battalions in time of war, (three battalions, active, and two Landwehr, reserve.) To each army corps are attached, also, two brigades of cavalry, (a brigade of cavalry numbers three regiments,) two regiments of artillery, one battalion of sharpshooters, one battalion of pioneers, and one battalion to protect trains.

The Royal Guards—Commandant, Prince Augustus, of Wurtemberg.
1. Infantry Division—Vacnt.
2. Infantry Division—Von Lowenfeld.
Cavalry Division—Count Von der Goltz.
I. Army Corps (East Prussia)—Von Manteufel.
1. Division—Von Bentheim.
2. Division—Von Hartmann.
II. Army Corps (Pomeranian)—Von Fransecki
3. Division—Von Werder.
4. Division—Ban von Wayherrn.
III. Army Corps (Brandenburg)—Constantin von Alvensleben.
5. Division—Von Steulpnagel.
6. Division—Von Buddenbrock.
IV. Army Corps (Province Saxony)—Gustavus Alvensleben.
7. Division—Von Goss Schwarzhoff
8. Division—Von Schaeler.
V. Army Corps (Posen)—Von Kirchbach.
9. Division—Non Rheinbaben.
10. Division—Vacant.
VI. Army Corps (Silesia)—Von Tuempling.
11. Division—Von Gordon.
12. Division—Count Stroliberg.
VII. Army Corps (Westphalia)—Von Zastrow.
13. Division—Vacant.
14. Division—Von Blumenthal.
VIII. Army Corps (Rhenish Prussia)—Von Goeben.
15. Division—Von Weltzin.
16. Division—Von Barnechow.
IX. Army Corps (Schleswig-Holstein)—Von Manstein.
17. Division—Von Schimmelmann.
18. Division—Von Wrangel.
X. Army Corps (Hanover)—Von Voigts-Rhetz.
19. Division—Von Schwartzkopfen.
20. Division—Von Rose.
XI. Army Corps (Hesse and Nassau)—Von Plonsky.
21. Division—Von Boren.
22. Division—Von Gersdorff.

General Von Steinmetz is to have a larger command, and General Vogel von Falkenstein will receive an important command in the northern part of Germany.

Of the six corps comprising the army of the Crown Prince only two are Prussians—all the others are South German troops—the Bavarian, Baden and Wurtemberg contingents which these States furnish to Prussia in accordance with a treaty of alliance made immediately after the war with Austria in 1866. These troops are far inferior to the troops of the Prussian army. They are neither so well trained nor so well armed, and thus the force of Frederick William is a less efficient fighting force than the armies commanded by his cousin and by Steinmetz. This will probably explain the injury inflicted by MacMahon's forty thousand veterans on the superior force made up as has been stated.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meeting at Loudonville, Ohio, of Friends of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., August 28, 1870.

The citizens of this vicinity held another meeting last night at this town, in the interest of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad. The committee appointed to solicit stock reported forty-five thousand dollars as already subscribed, and a guarantee, if the road comes here, to raise the eighty thousand dollars required, or even double that amount if necessary to secure the road. The meeting was largely attended, and was addressed by J. C. Larwill, Drs. Scott and Wirt, and Judge Stewart. Our citizens are hopeful of the road being built through here. The connection to Chicago via Celina, Ohio, and Rochester, Ind., is secured, and a company organized, with the Hon. Mr. Hunt, of Kenton, as President, and all working earnestly to secure this great through route to the far West.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND, August 28, 1870.—The Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad was completed yesterday, making a through line of one hundred and seventy-five miles from this place to Cincinnati. The road will be opened for through business immediately, and worked in connection with the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, will make a grand northern and southern route of three hundred and seventy-five miles, passing through a fine country.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dr. S. B. Merkel, of Philadelphia, who was reported as captured by the Indians on Bitter Creek, was in Omaha on Saturday. He was assisted to escape by a squaw, and after four days and five nights of travel and of terrible suffering met a party of miners, who took him to Virginia City, Montana.

Barbara Lea, a widow, residing in Bradley county, Tennessee, was murdered on Tuesday night in bed. The assassin cut her throat from ear to ear. Two children in bed with her were unharmed.

A little son of Geo. Edgworth, left in a room to himself, at Nashville, Saturday morning, set fire to his bed and was dreadfully burned. His life is despaired of.

Mr. Seward is well and enjoying the hospitalities of leading citizens of San Francisco. He dines with Admiral Farquhar, of the English iron-clad Zealous, to-day.

Captain Edward Stacey, late revenue detective in Tennessee, was arrested in Nashville on a charge of blackmailing liquor dealers, and brought before United States Commissioner Chanalng Smith on Saturday, and in default of $15,000 bail, was committed to jail to answer the charge at the next session of the United States Court.

William Holdinger, foreman in Glenn's saw-mill, in Cincinnati, while engaged on Saturday evening in rolling logs into the river was caught under one of the logs and killed.

The steamer City of Cork, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston Saturday.

The scull race on Charles river, three and a half miles, between John Mekiel, of Cold Spring, New York, and J. C. Butler, of Boston, was won by Mekiel in twenty-two minutes and fifty-one seconds.

The annual festival of the various Turnverein societies of the Cincinnati district opened in Indianapolis Saturday.

The extensive furniture manufactory of Charles P. Stevens, corner of High and Low streets, Baltimore, burned Saturday morning. Loss covered by an insurance of $45,000.

There was a great celebration at Santiago de Cuba over the completion of the cable to that point.

A fire at Worcester, Massachusetts, Saturday night, destroyed the yeast factory of M. A. Worcester, and eight houses and two stables on Mechanic, Bridge and Hibernia streets. Loss $25,000; insured for $15,000. Thirty-two families lost all their effects.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Violators of the Enforcement Act to be Prosecuted.

The Butler-Ames Case—The Democrats of Louisiana Working for the Colored Vote—A Novel Way of Commiting Suicide—A Decision of Interest to Base Ball Clubs.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1870.

Violations of the Enforcement Law to be Prosecuted.

Vigorous measures have been begun by Maryland and West Virginia Republicans to prosecute all violators of the enforcement law. Judge Bond has about a score of cases pending before his Court. The Registers of two townships have been arrested for refusing to enter the names of colored voters upon the poll books, and some have been bound over for attempting to prevent negroes from being registered. A dozen men have been arrested in a single county of West Virginia. The Attorney General's Office will extend all the support in its power to the officers of that department in Kentucky, who are acting with great promptness in many similar cases throughout that State.

The Ames-Butler Case.

In obedience to the subpœna served on him, General Butler's clerk, Mr. Whitney, appeared this morning before the Commissioner designated by the Court to take his deposition, but upon representation that Caleb Cushing and R. Ross Perry, the opposing counsel, were both absent from the city, Mr. Ames's attorneys consented to a postponement until Thursday next. The Ames party appear to be in good earnest, and the fact that they expect to prove their case by Butler's clerk indicates warm work.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1870.

Democrats Working for the Colored Votes.

The Congressional Republican Committee have information that the Democratic managers in Louisiana are working very busily to secure the negro vote. The chairman of the principal committee of that State lately received a letter from a colored man, inquiring whether negro delegates would be received at the Democratic Convention. In reply, the chairman began by expressing his astonishment that such a question should be asked, since it was a matter of universal knowledge that the Democratic party was the party of the Constitution and of law. Negroes were voters by the Constitution, and the Democrats of Louisiana would not only abide by it, but in this case they expected colored men to meet with them as a matter of course, and would welcome them.

Singular Suicide.

The body of a man named Robert Thompson was found yesterday, near Fort Stanton, suspended in the fork of a tree. The testimony proved that he must have climbed to the top and deliberately fixed his head in the fork of the limb and swung off, his weight bending the top over and allowing his body to swing free. He was so tightly jammed between the limbs of the tree that it was necessary to place a rope round his body and throw it over a branch above him to hoist him out of it. He was about fifty years old, and had been slightly deranged for a short time.

Base Ball Partnerships.

A base ball club has been decided by a Washington justice to be a partnership to the extent that all members are bound for debts contracted by their officers for the club. It seems in this case one of the members bought a lot of lumber for a fence, sheds and fitting up of the ground. The lumber was used, but the club did not pay. The Court gave judgment against the club for the full amount and costs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1870.

RETIREMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Navy Department has just published a list of rear admirals, commodores, captains and commanders, showing the date they will retire and the promotions consequent. According to the list J. B. Marchand, as commodore, and Rear Admiral Rowan, will be retired on the 25th of December, thus promoting Commodore Jenkins to be rear admiral and Captain C. R. P. Rodgers to be commodore. Rear Admiral Glisson will be retired on the 18th of January next, promoting Commodore W. A. Taylor to be rear admiral, and Captain N. Collins to be commodore. Rear Admiral Melanchton Smith will retire May 24, 1871, promoting Commodore B. A. Sands to be rear admiral, and Captain S. D. Trenchard to be commodore. Rear Admiral Goldsborough retires July 1, 1871, and Rear Admiral Gordon retires June 18, 1871, promoting Commodore Steedman. Rear Admiral Lauman retires July 18, 1872, promoting Commodore Pennock. Rear Admiral J. A. Winslow retires November 19, 1872, promoting Commodore J. S. Worden. Within the next two years nineteen rear admirals will be retired, some of whom, according to the present list, are yet to be promoted to that rank.

TREASURY BALANCE.

The Treasury balance to-day was $103,384,531, including $7,612,480 in gold certificates; currency, $34,249,704.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $490,889; total for the fiscal year to date, $37,021,338.

LAND DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the lands embraced in the second article of the Osage treaty of September, 1865, are required to be sold for the benefit of the Indians; that the United States acquired no beneficial interest in them, and in no sense can they be considered public lands. He says, however, that for such of the sixteenth and thirty sixth sections of them as may be sold or otherwise disposed of, Kansas will be entitled to select equivalents, which must be taken as near as may be to the ceded lands.

GOING TO DENVER.

The Postmaster General and First Assistant Smith leave here this evening with the excursionists to Denver.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1870.

TREASURY SALES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has issued orders for the purchase of bonds and the sale of gold for September as follows: Purchase one million bonds Thursday September 1st, and each alternate Thursday, and two million on Thursday, September 8th, and each alternate Thursday, seven millions in all. The sale of a million of gold on each Wednesday of the month, four million in all.

THE HEIRS OF COM. MEADE.

The heirs of the late Commodore Meade will meet at Philadelphia on Wednesday to decide whether the claim against Spain be prosecuted against Spain, the United States, or both.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Applications have been approved for national banks at Charleston, West Virginia; Fort Scott, Kansas; Stanford, Ky.; Somerset, Ky.; Franklin, Ky.; Cresco, Iowa; Lexington, Ky.; Carthage, Mo.; Salem, Illinois; Menosha, Wis., and Gallatin, Tenn. Among the applications for gold banks is one from A. Corbin and others of New York.

PROTEST FROM THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The French Minister protested against the engagement by the North German Legation and others of surgeons in this country to serve in the Prussian army. This is denied by the Germans as to Baron Gerolt, but may be true as to one or two Consuls. Both the French and German Legations scrupulously avoid any infraction of the neutrality laws.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, August 27.—General Hiram Walbridge has published in some of the morning journals a thoughtful and elaborate letter on the political situation, in which he takes strong ground in favor of the renomination of President Grant, and urges the selection of Horace Greely as Republican candidate for Governor in this State. Much importance is attached in consequence of the prominent mention of his name in connection with the position of Secretary of State, and his close relation to the administration.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—Oliver J. Dickey has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Lancaster county.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—It is generally understood to-night that Hon. Job E. Stevenson, of the Second Ohio Congressional District, has finally yielded to the importunities of his friends, and will become a candidate for renomination.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—The Republican Convention has indorsed the Tax-payers' ticket of city and county officers. The Anti-Chinese Convention has appointed a committee to escort Mr. Seward through the Chinese quarters.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1870.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Senor Azcarote, Envoy of Spain to adjust the Cuban question, as reported, does not bear official character of any kind.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

The steamships Anglia, from Glasgow, and City of Paris, from Liverpool, have arrived.

PRESIDENT GRANT

Has returned to Long Branch from Newport.

REPORTED FAILURES.

It is reported that Sage & Co. and H. D. Cordova, grain dealers, failed to-day.

THIEF SHOT.

A thief named John Roe was shot dead by officer Cowan, of the Brooklyn police, to-day.

NEW YORK, August 28, 1870.

THE CITY OF ROGUSSA SPOKEN.

The little steamer City of Rogussa has been spoken by three vessels, the last time, August 23d, in Latitude 42 degrees 30 minutes, Longitude 60 degrees 9 minutes all well. She is sixty-six days out from Queenstown for New York.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The work on the Stevens battery is progressing rapidly.

SAMUEL T. SIMONS,

The well known dramatic agent died yesterday.

IMMIGRANTS.

The immigrants last week were only 3,635.

A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.

Was seen on the 20th off Nantucket.

FROM PANAMA.

The steamer Ocean Queen brings Panama papers to the 17th. The United States steamer Mohican was there. There was an earthquake in Nicaragua on the 26th of July, resulting in but little damage. The volcano Momotombo is in eruption. Arequipa, Peru, suffered considerably, and several villages in the province of Cusco were ruined on the 18th of July by an earthquake. The rearing of silkworms promises to succeed in Chili. Valparaiso suffered from a norther, and several vessels were sunk but no lives lost. Small pox is raging at Lima and Valparaiso.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Important Carlist Rising—Movements of American Vessels of War—Death of the Mother of Christine Nilsson, &c., &c.

Important Carlist Rising.

LONDON, August 28.—An important Carlist rising is reported in the provinces of Navarre and Garona, and troops are leaving Madrid for the scene.

American War Vessels.

The United States frigate Franklin left Flushing for England. The Juniata has gone to Heligoland.

Death of Christine Nilsson's Mother.

PARIS, August 28.—The mother of Christine Nilsson is dead.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, August 27.—The steamship Columbia has arrived from New York.

LONDON, August 27.—The famous cigar steamer, probably Winans's, was seen this morning passing Dover, bound East.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 27, P. M.—Consols for money 91¾; on account 61¾; American securities steady; '67s, 87¾; 10-40s, 82¼; '65s, 87; '67s, 85½; Erie, 17¼; Illinois, 109½; Great Western, 22; stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 9¼d; sales 7,000 bales; speculative and export 1,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 6d; red western No. 2 8s 10d; winter 9s 10d. Western flour 27s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s. Oats 3s 4d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d@38s. Pork firm at 130s. Beef 123s 6d. Lard quiet at 72s 6d. Cheese 61s 6d. Bacon—59s for Cumberland; 68s for short ribs. Spirits petroleum 12d; refined 1s 8d. Tallow 43s 6d.

LONDON, August 27.—Tallow 43s@43s 6d. Calcutta linseed dull.

PARIS, August 27.—Bourse dull; rentes 59 francs 20 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 27.—United States bonds firm at 91⅞@91¼.

HAVRE, August 28.—Cotton closed yesterday at 100 francs for Orleans tres ordinaire: sales of the week 6,834 bales; stock 172,580 bales.

MEXICO.

Illegal Arrest of Editors—Lerdo de Tejeda to Assume the Dictatorship—Congress and the President at Loggerheads.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 18, via HAVANA, August 27.—Great excitement has been caused by the unconstitutional arrest of the editors of the Moniter. They were arrested without legal process.

It is generally presumed that Lerdo de Tejedo will assume the Dictatorship before January.

Congress and the President are at loggerheads on the revenue question.

The telegraph has been completed from the City of Mexico to Monterey, and will soon reach Matamoras. Troubles on the Guatemala frontier continue.

One More Added to the List of Kerosene's Victims—Base Ball.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, August 28, 1870.

At Kendallville, Indiana, yesterday, the little daughter of Mr. Phelps, aged six years, died from the effects of injuries received by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil which she was using in starting a fire the day before.

The Kekionga base ball club start on their western tour this week, Tuesday. They play at the principal cities in this State and Illinois.

To Mr. Azcarte, the native Cuban who lately arrived in New York, it is said to see if the Junto will not come to an understanding with Spain, it is said the answer will be "too late." The patriots profess great confidence in their ability to conquer in the next campaign in spite of all that Spain can do; and it must be confessed that the cause looks better than at any previous time. If at anytime sufficient reasons existed for not extending a helping hand to the Cubans, they are fast disappearing. If we would have the credit of so excellent an action as that would be, we must not postpone much longer.

Work is about being commenced on the Pacific Hotel in Chicago. It will occupy the entire block between Clark, Lasalle, Jackson and Quincy streets, an area of about one and a half acres, with a frontage of one hundred and eighty-six feet east and west and three hundred and twenty-five north and south, and will cost nearly a million dollars. It is expected that the structure will be opened for business January 1st, 1872.

SEND your orders for ale to the Oregon Brewery, Messrs. Pier, Dannals & Co. will fill them promptly and always guarantee their Cream Ale to give satisfaction.

DIED.

FULMER—On Sunday morning, August 28th, at 2 o'clock FANNIE C., wife of George S. Fulmer, in the thirty-second year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her father, Francis McClure, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock on TUESDAY MORNING next.

SHIPPEN—At Franklin, Pa., on August 22d, CHARLES SHIPPEN, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

BELL—On Thursday noon, August 25, at Brady's Bend, in the forty-third year of her age, SARAH A. BELL.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A HARDWARE Store, in the city or country; have had six years experience. Good references can be given if required. Address H, Commercial office.

WANTED—$15,000—BOND AND Mortgage given on first-class City Property. Principals only need apply. Address Manufacturer, Commercial office.

WANTED—DRIVER—A MAN TO drive wagon and make himself useful about a Warehouse. Inquire at 211 Liberty street.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—TEN COAL Miners. Apply to D. S. WALKER, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—HEATER—A NAIL PLATE Heater. Apply to Westerman Iron Co., Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

WANTED—GIRLS—SEVERAL GIRLS for all work, city and country: Men and Boys want work. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG German Man in a Drug or Grocery Store: also is willing to accept a position as Teacher. Can furnish best of reference if required. Address or apply to DAN VOLTZ, 507 Penn street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—$30,000 TO loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on city or country property. THOMAS K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—STOREROOM—SUITABLE for a Wholesale and Retail Business. Possession wanted immediately. Address C. G., this office. tf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL Men who can give good references as to ability and industry to act as Agents for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines on a salary in this city or in other territory. To Men who prefer working in the country we will furnish a Horse, Wagon, Harness and general outfit. No capital required. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED BOARDING—A Gentleman, his Wife and one Child three years of age, desire to secure a suite of Rooms and Board in some first class Boarding House or private family, for the fall and winter. A place either in the city or a few miles ride from the city on any line of railroad preferred. Address Box 354, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED Rooms with Board; also, Day Boarding can be had at 37 Anderson street, Allegheny.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL persons seeking Homes or Investments in Real Estate that they will save time, trouble and money by procuring a copy of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. It contains a vast amount of City, Suburban, Village and Country Property; also, Manufacturing Sites, Business Chances, &c., &c. Those contemplating investing in Real Estate in any form will undoubtedly find it to their interest to get the Register. We will send it free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A VERY PLEASANT suite of newly furnished Rooms, on second story. Will rent separately if preferred. Terms reasonable—No. 174 Second avenue, between Grant and Smithfield streets.

FOR RENT—NEW HOUSE SITUATED on Center avenue, one and a half miles from the Court House, on line of Central Passenger Railway, Hydrant Water, Bathroom, Gas and other modern conveniences, together with large Yard, Fruit, &c. To a desirable tenant rent low with immediate possession. Apply on the premises to WILLIS BOOTHE.

FOR RENT—AT $650—TWO NEW Dwelling Houses, Nos. 101 and 105 Fifth avenue, east, containing 10 Rooms, with modern improvements. Inquire of CHRIS. MAGEE, Attorney-at Law, 89 Grant street.

FOR RENT—THREE LARGE ROOMS with all the modern improvements, on fourth story, No. 89 Federal street, corner Stockton avenue, Allegheny, suitable for Offices or Gent's Sleeping Rooms. For terms call at THOMPSON & GROETZINGER'S, 116 Federal street.

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, entrance on Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Counting Room.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STOREROOM and Cellar, No. 182 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley. tf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE House on Highland avenue, East Liberty, seven minutes' walk from the station. The House is pleasantly located; Marble Mantels in every room; handsome Lawn in front, Vegetable Garden in rear of Dwelling; abundance of Grapes, &c. Lot 90 feet front by 200 deep; has on it a convenient wash house, and good size Stable. Will be rented reasonable. Apply at Commercial office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO INVEST FOR different parties from $15,000 to $45,000 in sums of $1,500 and upwards. This money will be loaned on acceptable security at moderate rates. JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES—GEO. B. HILL, corner Wood street and Third avenue. tf

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL Estate security, in Allegheny county; Judgments bought. Attorneys having Stay Claims which their clients wish to dispose of will find us prepared to negotiate with them. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE IN A thriving village in Ashland county, Ohio. Price, $1,800. Apply to HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS OPENING—RARE CHANCE to purchase an established Manufacturing Business in a flourishing town of 6,000 inhabitants, on line of Railroad, in Ohio. We have seen and examined the concern, and can recommend it. No competition. Capital required about $9,500, or we will exchange it for City or Suburban Property. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Commercial Building, opposite Post-office. d*

BUSINESS CHANCES—PERSONS HAVING Money to invest and desirous of getting into paying businesses, will do well to examine our "Real Estate Register," as we are offering therein some excellent openings to new enterprising men with a little capital. All applications can be made in confidence. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice. d*

TO PHYSICIANS—WE HAVE SEVERAL excellent locations for Physicians for sale in this State and Ohio. A few good Physicians wishing to locate where there is little or no competition, with a fine prospect to make money, will find it to their interest to call on or communicate with us. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh. d*

TO DISTILLERS, MILLERS, STOREKEEPERS and Business Men generally. We offer at a great bargain, either as a whole or in parts, a Valuable Property, in Washington county, Pa., consisting of 86 Acres of choice Land, on which are erected a large Frame Dwelling House, with a large Storeroom, now occupied with a general assortment of Country Merchandise, and doing the best business in that county. Large Stone and Brick Fire-proof Warehouse, 25 by 40 feet, three stories high. Large Barn, Cribs, Sheds, &c., &c.; Orchard of 1,000 choice Trees, a good Coal Mine and Sandstone Quarry. Also, a steam Flouring Mill, stone, 35 by 45, three and a half stories high, fire-proof, 40-horse power Engine, three run of Burs; capacity, 50 bbls. per day; storage for 4,000 bushels of grain. Good Mulay Saw Mill with a 16-horse power Engine. Also, a Distillery, capacity 40 bushels in ten hours, fitted up under the late revenue law. Also, 6 Tenement Houses for employees, with 4 Rooms each. Also, several other Buildings and Shops. This property is in the highest state of cultivation. Its well known reputation as the best country business stand in the State should cause it to be eagerly sought after by those wishing to make money. The above desirable property we will sell as a whole, or divide it to suit purchasers. Full particulars by calling on or addressing CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh. d*

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (10) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, 2 Lears, 3 Glory Holes, Clay Mill, good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shop. Good custom sale for product and no competition in the city. Address JOSEPH CROOKES, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS, at the Works.

FOR SALE.

COAL LAND FOR SALE—FROM 300 to 1,000 Acres of Coal with 42 Acres surface, fronting on the Monongahela river, one half mile below Webster. Also, 250 Acres surface with excellent improvements, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to Drs. J. K. VANKIRK, of Elizabeth, T. R. VANKIRK, of McKeesport, R. H. VANKIRK, of West Newton, or Wm. K. VANKIRK, of Greenock. d*tf

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND TWO AND a half Acres, one and a half miles out the Steubenville Pike; good House of 6 Rooms, Hall and Cellars; good Water, Boardwalk from ferry to the door. Good location for a Physician. Terms very easy. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

$16,000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY Railroad 7-30 Bonds for sale. Inquire of JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLANING Mill, or Machinery without the building. Will sell on good terms for money or exchange for city or country property. Inquire of DUFF & LEGGAT, 101 Fifth avenue. MTh

FOR SALE—100 TIERCES PRIME Leaf Lard, now in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—TO SPRING MANUFACTURERS—The right to make the Spring known as Rowand's Patent Spring, on reasonable terms. For terms and references apply to A. H. ROWAND, 203 Robinson street, Allegheny city, Pa. MWS

FOR SALE—DRIED BEEF ROUNDS—We have some very nice Sugar Cured Dried Beef Rounds, which will be out of smoke Friday or Saturday next. F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—AT EDGEWOOD Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, a substantially built Frame House of seven Rooms, good Cellar, well of good Water, Washhouse, Stable, &c. The Lot contains 1 Acre, planted with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, Grapes, &c. Location beautiful, commanding a fine view, and only three minutes' walk from the Station. For particulars, inquire of W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., 58 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND Second-hand; all kinds for both Iron and Wood Working, with best quality of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No. 147 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A first-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machine will be sold at a bargain. Address Sewing Machine, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

THERE IS OVER $2,000,000 WORTH of Property described in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," and the prices, locations and kind so varied that the "poor man," the "rich man," the "business man," and the manufacturer cannot fail to get suited in a home or an investment, and better still, the Register will cost you nothing, as we send it free to all who request it, or give it away gratis to all who will call for it at our Rooms, opposite the Postoffice, Pittsburgh. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Publisher. d*

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—THE BOARD OF Directors of the OZARK PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS per share, payable on and after the 6th of September next. The Treasurer of the Company, E. C. LEIGHTY, will be at the office, 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, September 6th, and at the office of W. H. Markle, Esq., Greensburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of September, to pay Dividend; after which date his address will be West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa. By order of the Board. J. M. CANNON, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, August 25, 1870.

☞ NOTICE—THERE WILL BE an adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHERRY RUN AND PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, at their office, No. 59 Fourth avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, August 31st, 1870. By order of the Board of Directors.
JACOB GLOSSER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, August 26, 1870.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.
GEO. D. RIDDLE,
Of Second Ward, Allegheny, subject to decision of Republican County Convention, to be held at Court House August 30.

☞ FOR SENATE.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Subject to the decision of the ensuing Union Republican County Convention.

☞ ASSEMBLY.
JAMES ONSLOW,
Of the (old Sixth) now Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the regular Republican Convention. tf

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.
The duties of the School will be resumed on
Monday, September 12, 1870,
Opening at 9 o'clock.
HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

CONTINENTAL
Insurance Company,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, - - - - - - $ 500,000 00
Cash Assets, - - - 2,503,700 54

NEW YORK, August 2, 1870.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital, payable on demand.

And have also directed that SIX PER CENT. INTEREST be paid on outstanding Scrip of the years 1865, '66, '67, '68 and '69 on the 20th of September next.

Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September. They have also made
An Allotment of Scrip of Sixty Per Cent.
On all participating Policies, deliverable on and after September 20th next.

And have also ordered the SCRIP ISSUED IN 1864, with SIX PER CENT. INTEREST thereon, to be paid off
In Cash on the 15th instant.

Pittsburgh Policy Holders will receive their Scrip at the office of ARROTT & LOCKHART, Agents, No. 167 Wood street, near Sixth avenue.

Continental Insurance Co.
CASH ASSETS OVER
$2,500,000 00
Three-fourths of the Profits
Divided to Customers
Annually.
Insurances Against Loss by Fire,
On Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Farm Property, &c., effected in above Company at reasonable rates of premium.
APPLY TO
Arrott & Lockhart,
AGENTS,
No. 167 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year (52 issues)....$1 00
In Clubs of Twenty....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Episcopal Classical Academy
293 LIBERTY STREET,
(Keystone Bank Building.)
Fall Term Begins Monday, September 5.
Principal....REV. T. L. BELLAM, A. M.
Teacher of Languages, Mr. FRANCIS SCHMID.
The Principal may be seen at the School Rooms each day of the week preceding the day of opening, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
AND
General Stationery
CAN BE BOUGHT AT LOW RATES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FROM
S. A. Clarke & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
119 WOOD STREET.

THE
RICHMOND M'FG. CO.
Offer to Package Buyers their New Styles of
Richmond Prints,
IN
STRIPES, FIGURES, PRINTS AND "QUAKER" Patterns, of Elegant Designs and Finish, at
188 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK.
For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.
Retailers and Consumers wishing first-class Goods should ask for
"RICHMOND PRINTS."
MWS

PURE WHITE LEAD
PURE WHITE LEAD,
PURE WHITE LEAD.
LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,
MIXED PAINTS,
MIXED PAINTS,
MIXED PAINTS.
COPAL VARNISH, BRUSHES,
COPAL VARNISH, BRUSHES,
COPAL VARNISH, BRUSHES,
DRY COLORS, JAPAN.
DRY COLORS, JAPAN.
All of the above Goods we are selling of the very best quality, at prices lower than elsewhere in the city. Get our prices.
McClarran & McKennan,
DRUGGISTS,
85 MARKET ST., CORNER DIAMOND, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
M

T. C. JENKINS
F. W. JENKINS
TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T. C. JENKINS & BRO.
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Three Per Cent. Discount on Teas.
Fifteen Cents per Barrel on Flour on all Bills paid within Thirty Days.
Best Brands Family Flour and Choice Bakers' Old Wheat Flour, always on hand.
WE ROAST OUR OWN COFFEES.

GOOD NEWS.
Morganstern & Co.
OFFER
At 10 cents, Ladies' and Misses' Hose;
At 10 cents, Men's Half Hose;
At 8 cents, Ladies' Handkerchiefs;
At 25 cents, Lace Collars;
At 75 cents, Ivory Carved Fans;
At 50 cents, Hoop Skirts.
Skeleton Corsets, Skeleton Paniers,
GUIPURE LACES,
VAL. LACES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
SHETLAND SHAWLS.
Poplin Skirts for $1 00.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
78 AND 80 MARKET ST.
MWS

CITY BONDS
FOR SALE.
City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving
Penn Avenue,
And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the
Masonic
DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 131 Smithfield Street.
These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. interest, FREE FROM TAXES, interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.
Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.
GEORGE C. McLEAN,
Cashier.
tf

L. H. BUCKINGHAM
Receives a Small Number of Pupils into his Family.
Eighteen years experience. Best of references. Boys prepared for any Course.
3417 WALNUT STREET,
West Philadelphia.
d*

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIId DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

IT is hardly conceivable that it should be true that France is able to arm the new levies with the old style muzzle loading guns only, and not enough of these. The developments of the war are continually proving that France, the Emperor rather, was not only behind his adversary but guilty of criminal incapacity in his own preparations. The truth is, as it now presents itself, France so far from being ready to attack a powerful foe, was totally unprepared to defend herself in any ordinary emergency. It is a knowledge of these things and the Emperor's blunders which have soured the French mind and virtually sent the Emperor to the rear.

THE expectation that the war would greatly stimulate the exportation of American breadstuffs has not thus far been realized, the total exports from our country for the last six weeks, exclusive of specie, having been six millions less than during the corresponding period last year. At the same time the imports, which we expected to fall off considerably, have been only half a million less. Of flour, wheat, etc., the shipments have been half a million less than last year. Notwithstanding the decline in price the shipments of petroleum for the five weeks have been 13,145,000 gallons against 7,636,000 gallons last year. The New York *Bulletin* commenting on the subject, says:

> Thus far, then, the effect of the war has been injurious to our commerce. We deem it proper to give due prominence to this unwelcome fact, because there is a very foolish notion in some quarters that we must profit by the misfortunes of other nations with which we have extensive intercourse, and because this misapprehension prevents many from taking those precautions which are imperatively called for by the present condition of things.

BUSINESS men in this country are beginning to learn that a part, and an important part, of their business is politics, so far as it effects legislation. Before the civil war business was seldom seriously effected by politics or legislation, except at long periods and in few respects. But the war brought business and politics near together, and business men are called upon to make politics, which have come to include taxes, banking, commerce, etc., a close study and to take a part in them, as an essential part of the management of business affairs. In making this idea prominent, the New York *Bulletin* remarks with force:

> "Business men have not yet risen to the responsibilities which their new relations impose upon them. There is a great necessity for a better representation of financial and mercantile concerns in both houses of Congress, where there is a sad deficiency in both theoretical and practical knowledge. The business men of the country have a right to demand of the leaders of both parties that a higher order shall be placed in nomination for Congress. We can no longer afford to have the important concerns of the Federal Government handed over, unreservedly, to village lawyers and aspiring politicians. Men of experience, knowledge and sagacity are needed, who will not, from ignorance or corrupt motives, yield themselves to be agents of monopolies, or the perpetration of mere buncombe."

WHEN the Reform Ticket was nominated it was hailed by acclamation as every way worthy of the support of the Republicans of the county. Its election was tacitly conceded by the Ring leaders—who had and have had nothing to urge against it, except that the Convention was not "regular"—unless better nominations were made by the Convention which meets to-morrow. This they pledged themselves to the public should be done. How the pledge will be kept is about to be determined. We will not anticipate the Convention's action. It will be composed largely of the old leaders, who will have the power to do whatever they choose. The responsibility is with them. All the misrepresentations about the reform candidates withdrawing, the strength of the movement, and so on, confront them now as so many deliberately coined falsehoods, proceeding from a wish that was father to the thought. The Reform nominations stand approved by the Republican masses, on a platform which will save the taxpayers tens of thousands of dollars annually and restore economy and honesty to the management of our local concerns. The people wait for the Ring Convention's action.

THE papers are talking about the terms and guaranty of peace between Prussia and France. While some say France would never submit to have an Orleanist placed over them, others question the intention of Prussia to dictate anything except the expulsion of the NAPOLEONS. It is doubtful whether Prussia could add anything to her military triumphs—that is, conceding that she follows them up, so bad for France as would be the leaving of the question of King, Republic or what not to herself. No doubt it would be a positive service to France and the world to set up a government in the place of the NAPOLEON dynasty. Were the Prussian armies to withdraw now, it is more than probable that worse than anything yet experienced would be in store for France; the enemy within would then rise up—the contest for supremacy—marked it might be by the horrors of a new revolution, ending in an usurper wading through blood to the throne. France would be her own worst enemy; and if Prussia, if she succeeded, could summon moderation enough to impose only just terms on the vanquished and support the people in their choice of government, or if otherwise the other nations should intercede to this end, France would be saved from herself—the thing which she has as many reasons for praying for as anything connected with or likely to grow out of the war.

THE truth will come out; and it is curious to note how generally it is becoming known that the cause of the Republican reverses in the South points directly to the political adventurers and scalawags from the North. The whole South swarms with them, and it would be amusing, if the subject were not so lamentable, to note with what earnestness some of those papers that were shocked at the suggestion that the carpet-baggers had done the work, now demand that the Republican Congressional Committee shall "protect" the colored voters from these interlopers. For instance, the Philadelphia *Post*, which does Mr. CAMERON jobs, "goes it" as follows:

> "The freedmen must also be protected and guarded against the machinations of mercenary politicians and itinerant carpet baggers, who care nothing for the interests of the South or the welfare of its people, only as these can be made to subserve their own selfish purposes. The Congressional Committee should guard the people of the South against this class of political adventurers, by exposing them as soon as they may be discovered. The colored men have much to fear from the system of terrorism and violence prevalent in many sections of the Southern country, but they will have still more to fear from such men as Whittemore of South Carolina and Sypher of Louisiana, who have located in the South not to toil with the masses and aid in developing their latent resources and resuscitate their prostrated industries, but that they may by experienced adroitness and hypocritical dealings enjoy the fruits for which others toil and sweat. These men do the country no good and the Republican party much injury. By imposing themselves on a credulous constituency they obtain representative positions only to bring pecuniary profit and moral disgrace to themselves and defeat and disaster to a great cause. They have but a single object in view—putting money in their purses—and will stop at nothing that will enable them to accomplish the end in view."

The advice is good, but it comes pretty late. The trouble has been done, and the penalty must be paid, as in North Carolina, though possibly less bitterly.

THE Philadelphia *Gazette* says Pennsylvania presents extraordinary inducements to agricultural settlers, and thinks that our railroads should systematically promote emigration, to all of which it is not difficult to subscribe; but what if the railroads should charge for transporting the products of settlers so much that the producer could not make anything; what then? Such is the complaint in some parts of the West; and it is right to ask, in behalf of new emigrants as well as present settlers, that there shall be guarantees somewhere which the producer may point to as security that the results of his toil will not be consumed in railroad tolls. The time is coming when it will be understood and fixed, that the railroads and the emigration which they are promoting have mutual interests, or that the emigration is for the benefit of the roads solely. When by reason of high tolls it is more profitable to use corn for fuel than ship it to market, there certainly is something wrong; and when, as it frequently happens, with a good market at one end of the route and the grain at the other, the producer gets hardly day wages for his share, there still is something wrong. The internal commerce of the country has a right to demand protection from such railroad combinations as we have seen of late, and which constantly encroach on the public. Nothing is clearer than that Congress will be asked to interfere; and we expect to see this become a great question in the land. The sooner it comes the better for the country.

THE Ring leaders for six weeks past have been filling the air with the cry, "don't divide the party!" "stand by the Republican party!" etc., and to-morrow a convention will assemble in their interest and under their control, on whose action will depend whether the Party shall be divided or united. *The very thing they have been charging on others they propose to do themselves.* With two Republican tickets in the field, the party will of course be divided. It remains with them to say whether there shall be one or two Republican tickets in Allegheny county at the ensuing election. The responsibility rests and down to the end will rest with them. *No amount of sophistry about regularity will save them.* They will be judged by consequences. Let them go ahead in their delusion about the plea of "regularity," and they will find that they will be as much mistaken as they have been about the withdrawal of the Reform Ticket. The Reform Movement proceeded from the people who realize that things which have become so bad that they can be no longer borne must be reformed, and that this is the only way to do it; and the people will stand by it, *and carry it successfully through.* It means a material reduction of taxation by giving to office-holders fair salaries, and returning the balance, which will be many thousand dollars annually, to the public treasury; the selection of pure and capable men for all the offices; a blow against special legislation and legislative corruption, and a thorough reform in our local affairs by infusing into every branch something like morality and a decent regard for the general welfare. These are the objects of the Reform Movement, and they are at all times and in all places "regular." Let the Ring Convention to-morrow set itself up against them if it dare. The decision will be with the people, whose judgment cannot be doubted.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

Public interest has been so taken up with the European war that comparatively little attention has been given to the massacre in China. For another reason also the event has failed to produce its proper impression. The first report of it received was speedily denied on authority as a mere fabrication, and then it was represented as a gross exaggeration of the facts of the case. At length the whole truth is known, but so long a time has elapsed since the event that, in these days of swift intercommunication and fast living, it almost seems an affair of the remote past. And, then, in the presence of the slaughter of armies and of the desolation of innocent homes going on in Europe, the killing of a few persons on the other side of Asia, may, perhaps, be expected to excite less horror. The details of the massacre are, however, peculiarly horrible in character. Most of the victims were religious Catholic ladies devoted to missionary work and young Chinese girls under their care. In regard to the savage spirit by which the assailants were animated and the atrocities besides mere slaughter perpetrated by them, there can be no doubt, as the bodies of many of the slain thrown into the river floated down and were recovered by Europeans below, and bore witness to the outrage and mutilation inflicted upon them. It is well known that the Roman Catholic religion, its professors and its missionaries, are regarded by the Chinese with peculiar detestation. Centuries ago Catholic missionaries by their zeal and by their skill in the sciences of the West, succeeded in acquiring great influence in the empire; an influence which they maintained until the discovery was made that the acceptance of their doctrines by the people would inevitably lead to the dissolution of the government. In the Chinese institutions religion, laws, manners and behavior are confounded together or fused into one whole, recognized as morality or virtue, the practice of which is inculcated and regulated by the system of "rites." Hence to assail the common notions of religion or virtue is to assail the government and to introduce practices in violation of Chinese social observances is to labor in subversion of the whole imperial establishment. MONTESQUIEU having described the government of China, derives what he calls the melancholy inference from the statement that Christianity can never be established in the country. "Vows of celibacy," says he, "the assembly of women in the churches, their necessary intercourse with the ministers of religion, their participation in the sacraments, auricular confession, extreme unction, the marriage of one woman; all these usages subvert the manners and modes of behavior of the country, and also strike with the same blow at the religion and the laws. The Christian religion, by the establishment of charity, by a public worship, by communion in the same sacraments, appears to require that all unite, while the Chinese rites require that all keep separate."

Late letters mention how obnoxious the priests (in fact, all missionaries) make themselves to the Chinese authorities by interfering in favor of their converts to prevent those ordinary extortions by which they so generally profit. And the representatives of the French Government, by the energy and decision with which they support the Catholic missionaries, are said to be peculiarly odious to the mandarins. This feeling of hostility towards missionaries, supposed by persons acquainted with the subject to be grounded in the very nature of the Chinaman, was widely believed to have given place to a more enlightened sentiment. People in this country were happy to believe Mr. BURLINGAME when he declared in New York, in June, 1868, "China invites your missionaries, and tells them to plant the shining cross on every hill and in every valley, for she is very hospitable to fair argument." No doubt Mr. BURLINGAME fully believed what he said, but what many then suspected is now known to be true—that he knew so little about the Chinese as not to understand correctly the nature of his own relation to the embassy of which he was the ostensible head. Prince KUNG, and perhaps two or three other high placed Celestial officials may have desired to make to foreigners some concessions. It is, however, certain that they neither understood nor sympathized with the liberal sentiments so enthusiastically proclaimed in their name. But even on the supposition that many leading mandarins in Pekin have overcome not merely the prejudices but the principles for centuries cherished by their class, we now know that they are quite powerless to change the foreign policy of China, or to give effect to more enlightened notions. In fact, whenever Chinese prejudices are dissolved, the Empire, as now constituted, will go to pieces. The prejudices against foreigners and in favor of non-intercourse with the outside world are the growth of many ages, assiduously cultivated in the interest of conservatism. Every foreigner is looked upon as in some sense a missionary whose mere presence may work or tend to work disastrous change in the social and political system. His ordinary habits and ways are offensive and disgusting to the Celestial because violations of "rites" in the observance of which the safety of the empire consits.

This is the ground of the prejudice in the so-called instructed classes, and will probably long continue to furnish motives for opposition to change. The rabble failing to act up to their creed, or predisposed to toleration by immediate interest, are aroused to zeal and violence by such fabrications as those by which the mob at Tien-tsin was stimulated. It appears that since Mr. BURLINGAME left China as envoy, violent outrages against foreigners have been committed at eight of the thirteen open ports; so that upon the whole the right view seems to be that the matter of intercourse with China remains just about where it stood before the famous embassy entered upon its work.

IN another part of this paper will be found a list of delegates to the Ring Convention chosen on Saturday. There was a lively contest on Prothonotary and one or two other offices, which had reference chiefly to the enormous income which that office brings to the incumbent. It was a scramble in which the qualifications and deserts of the contestants received the least possible consideration, the contest being on one side in behalf of the present incumbent, who has made himself rich in the office, and for whom it is claimed that he should be permitted to grow richer on a second term, and on the other an applicant whose strong argument was that he has made himself poor in trying to get that or some other office. These are arguments which will have little weight with the voters on election day, and it matters little which whips; whichever it is will be bound to be whipped in turn at the polls. A sad catastrophe appears to have befallen the legislative candidate who was the peculiar favorite of the "organ," whose career was cut short by the failure to carry his own ward, one of the "organ" grinders being one of the defeated aspirants for the extraordinary distinction which attaches to the position of delegate in the convention. The result is only a foretaste of what will happen to all aspirants having the strong smell of the "Ring" on their garments on election day.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A gentleman of Philadelphia has invented an apparatus by which croton water is raised from the force of its own pressure to twice the height to which it naturally rises above the level of the street. Compressed air is the means employed.

A Montreal dispatch reports that immense fires are raging in the woods back of the village of Ashton. The village has been saved by cutting down trees to make a gap between the weeds and the village. The devastation is great. Between Ashton and Stotesville only one or two houses are left unburned.

Within a week the Guerrierre, Shenandoah and Brooklyn will sail for Europe, making, with the Franklin, Juniata, Plymouth and Richmond, already there, a fleet of seven vessels we will have in European waters by September. Secretary Robeson thinks this will be sufficient for emergencies.

A New York letter says: "I have just seen a private cable telegram sent to a prominent firm here from the head of the house now in Europe, who expresses the opinion that peace will be made at a very early date. The grounds for this belief are not given, but the instructions of the absent merchant to his representatives here are all based on the prospect of a speedy close of the war. Such, indeed, has been the tendency of many of the private dipatches received here this week, though those to the Associated Press have not been as strenous on this point."

Rip Van Winkle's home has been found. Orange, N. J., is the place. The New York newsboys penetrated there and the sleepy citizens complained against the loud cries of "Extras, all about the war!" and the authorities drove the boys from town. They were informed that if they came again they would be arrested and made to pay ten dollars for a peddler's license.

Peoria, Illinois, has introduced young girls as jail breakers. The other night three, aged fourteen, eleven and nine years, climbed through a small window in the garret, and lowered themselves to the ground, forty feet, by means of a clothes line.

The most curious article of refreshment offered at Saratoga lake is the far-famed "chip-fried potato"—potatoes cut into slices so thin as to be almost transparent, and scarcely browned in the process of frying. It is a comical sight to see a number of persons together, marching off armed with a cornucopia a foot long, made of nice white wrapping paper, and filled with this delicately tinted dainty, warm from the pan, as one in the city might do with huge papers of confectionery.

The Pullman Palace Car Company being bought the Detroit Car Company's works will hereafter build all its sleeping and other coaches at Detroit.

Some of the French medical journals are advocating the plan of burning instead of burying the bodies of those killed in battle, to obviate the danger to the public health of interring so many corpses together.

Athens, Me., has one church edifice, which is owned by four societies, and occupied by each every fourth Sabbath, while the four sects live together in peace, and support a large union Sunday school.

There is a man living in Calhoun county, Mississippi, who is supposed to be the strongest man in the State, if not in the entire South. He is thirty-five years of age, and weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He has been known to carry three bars of railroad iron, when it takes from three to five ordinary men to carry one. He can take a cask containing forty gallons of whisky or water (the former is preferred we presume) and raise it from the ground and drink out of the bunghole with as much ease as others could out of a common pitcher; and he has frequently taken a barrel of flour under each arm, and balancing a sack of salt on his head, carry them for several hundred yards with apparently but little effort. He offers to bet that he can lift thirteen hundred pounds.

The new cattle disease which has been destroying horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in Western Canada, is moving westward and has reached Windsor. The Detroit *Post* warns against purchasing cattle from the infected region.

M. Victor Prou attempts, in *Cosmos*, to explain the very dry summer experienced this year in Western Europe as the result of an unusually long and severe winter within the Arctic Circle. The great ice fields of the North Atlantic and Polar Sea do not break up early enough to supply the usual source of the rains of spring and early summer in the temperate zone. M. Prou is confident that a judicious use of the tremendous explosive agents produced by modern chemistry, to break up the ice at the end of a severe Polar winter, will restore the needed supply of rain and equalize the temperature; and so proposes an "Insurance Company against Drought."

The New York Central has over $8,000,000 worth of property at West Albany.

A private letter received by a Government official in Washington from Paris says that during ten days previous to the letter leaving Paris there were enrolled and organized in Paris a Polish legion of forty thousand men. Most of them were exiled for fighting for Poland against the despotism of Prussia, and are, the writer says, "the finest troops in Europe."

A story is told of a Cambridge Professor in England, who was asked to call on a friend in London, an address being given him in a certain square. Sometime afterwards the Professor was asked by his friend why he had not been to see him, and his answer was: "I did come, but there was some mistake; you told me you lived in a square, and I found myself in a parallelogram, and so I went away again."

The railway authorities in Europe—not disinterested witnesses by the way—insist that the chief cities of Italy, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and the Italian States are open to tourists. It was the getting to and fro which was the most disagreeable part of the business. Many parents of other countries, whose children were at French or German schools when the war broke out, were made not a little anxious, and many cases of great personal discomfort are narrated in private correspondence.

A young Pi-Ute Indian arrived in Washington a day or two since, who came of his own accord from Utah, to ask that he might be educated by the Government among the white youths. He is without means, and his case is now being considered by Dr. Cady, the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is quite probable that he will be provided with a scholarship at the Howard University.

A New York letter says: Property in the city is prodigiously high just now, despite the frequent predictions of a fall. The house where the Nathan murder took place sold lately for $70,000. There is a little plot of ground, comprising two or three city lots, on Fifth avenue, by the side of St Thomas' Church, which can be had for $200,000. The price of board and lodging rooms keeps up stiffly, owing to the expected demand on the part of people returning from the country. If the hotels, however, continue to come down in their prices the boarding houses will have to do the same. This will, in time, lead to the long hoped for reduction of rents.

PERSONAL.

The Paris journals give a theatrical account of the reception which General Changarnier met with from the Emperor at Metz: how an old man in shabby clothes presented himself at headquarters, and was snubbed by ushers and orderly officers till at last the Emperor ordered that General Changarnier should be at once admitted to the presence; and how, after a two hours' audience, the Emperor cried out, "Get the General some dinner," and even lent him a clean shirt, of which he stood in much need. General Changarnier had never spoken to the Emperor for nineteen years.

Col. Loyd Lindsay, M. P., who has taken the leading part in forming the English association for the relief of the wounded during the present war, and contributed $5,000 to the same, served very gallantly in the Crimea, and won the Victoria Cross, a distinction common to officers and privates and only given for special personal valor. His wife is the greatest heiress in England, probably in the world. She is the only child of Lord Overstone, formerly head of the great Manchester and London banking house of Jones, Loyd & Co. Lord Overstone enjoys the reputation of being the only man who lives on the interest of his interest.

A queer acting man on the Sound steamer Bristol the other night was arrested, and on searching him a sum of money was found upon him, and also letters of introduction to some of the highest personages in the land. From these documents it appeared that he was the Hon. T. W. Campbell, of England, supposed by some to be a son of the Lord High Chancellor. Medical men decided he had been drugged so much as to be crazed.

When General Belknap, Secretary of War arrived at the depot in Keokuk, the other day, his townsmen presented themselves, with a coach and four, to escort him to his house. But Secretary Belknap didn't think himself any too big a load for one pair of horses, and had the "leaders" taken off.

Bishop Williams received a gift of $10,000 or $15,000 from the wealthy Catholics of Boston a few days since. The gift was made up privately and by subscription.

The Earl of Shaftesbury says that "if His Holiness the Pope had a wife she would not allow him for an hour to remain in the belief that he was infallible."

GRANT'S STRONG BOX FOUND.

The Richest Silver Mines Yet Discovered—The Mother of the Silver Mineral of the Continent Found in South-Western New Mexico.

A speech of B. F. Williams's to the miners of Ralston City, Grant county, New Mexico, glows with a promise of wealth that is absolutely dazzling. We are told: "The world-renowned mines of Real del Monte, Potosi, or the Comstock lode, sink into insignificance, in comparison to what we here behold. Men conversant with the best mines of Peru, Mexico and Nevada, stand amazed at the spectacle here presented. Numerous fissure veins, rearing their lofty heads far above the surface of the earth, showing a width in places of hundreds of feet, and carrying silver, as has been shown by assays, in the average of three hundred dollars per ton. Assuming an average of forty dollars per ton, you still have the finest mineral interest yet discovered by man. For an hundred mills in an hundred years cannot reduce this mass of mineral 'now in sight.'" While a marc, or eight ounces of silver, is worth eight dollars, many marcs from Ralston lodes are worth over eleven dollars at the Philadelphia mint, so much gold is in the metal. Mexican mines farther South in the Sierra Madre when worked in the primitive Spanish way yielded wonderfully; $10,000,000 from Corrilitas in fifty years, $25,000,000 from Santa Juliana, much of it at $40,000 to the ton and growing richer. The San Dimas mines made Tombrano the richest man ever on the American continent and worth $80,000,000. The Parrall district yielded $200,000,000, the Santa Eulalia $100,000,000, the Morelos $150,000,000 in all, during the last century.

"Those great clusters of Chihuhua mines have yielded in the aggregate near a thousand millions of dollars, and they are still as rich as when abandoned. Why then should not the mines of Ralston (richer than all these) be what their friends claim them to be, the mother of the silver mineral of this continent." These wonderful mines that before five years are to busy and enrich tens of thousands of workmen, are just waiting the Southern Pacific Railroad, by the thirty-second parallel of latitude, to develope them. Mr. Williams wisely concludes that "it is rather a singular coincidence that the discoveries here at Ralston should be contemporaneous with the agitation of the 32d parallel railroad in Congress. The mines of Ralston are in latitude 32 deg. 17 min. 13 sec., and in the gap of the Sierra Madra mountains, through which the railroad must of necessity pass. Gen. Grant's strong box is found, and found in Grant county, New Mexico."

EDUCATIONAL.

Belmont County Teachers' Institute.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
BRIDGEPORT, O., August 27, 1870.

The Belmont County Teachers' Institute closed its annual session at this place last night. It was well attended by the teachers of the county, over one hundred and fifty of whom were enrolled. Many citizens also were present at each meeting of the association.

The Lecturers were Captain William Mitchell, Superintendent of the Union Schools of Columbus; Mr. R. W. Stevenson, Superintendent of Norwalk Schools, and late President of the State Teachers' Association, and J. J. Burns, Esq., Superintendent of the Schools of St. Clairsville.

The day sessions of the Institute were devoted to practical lectures on "Theory and Practice of Teaching," Methods of instruction in Arithmetic, Geography, Grammer, &c.

Wednesday evening Mr. Stevenson delivered an able lecture on "Talks and Talkers." Mr. S. is one of the *working* men of the State, hence when he *talks* the people listen and are benefited.

Thursday evening Mr. Burns gave an elocutionary entertainment, that was highly appreciated. His selections were short, varied in sentiment, mainly familiar and rendered naturally. Poe's "Bells," "The Shandon Bells," "Barbara Frietchie," and "Battle of Waterloo" were especially well read.

The closing exercises held last night consisted of an address on "The mutual relations of the State and public schools," by Captain Mitchell. It was a masterly presentation of the theme.

During the week the Board of School Examiners, Hon. R. E. Chambers, Mr. J. T. Anderson and J. J. Burns, Esq., tested the qualifications of sixty-eight applicants. As a class they will compare favorably with an equal number to any other county in the State. Some years since, at an examination held by a part of this same Board, two applicants defined the word "hazardous," "a female hazard." The Board thought it "hazardous" to entrust a certificate to such learned instructors.

The citizens of the town entertained the members of the Institute and its visitors in a very hospitable manner. The Board of Education, Mr. E. P. Rhodes, Rev. A. J. Boggs, Wm. Alexander, Jno. C. Tallman and Dr. Jno. Cook, spared no pains or expense in their efforts to entertain the Institute. One of the outside enjoyments was the gathering of the lecturers and others at the fine mansion of Mr. Rhodes, yesterday afternoon. After a delightful social season, an abundant repast was furnished and partaken of with a relish by the guests. The company varied from teachers *down* to a candidate for Congress, yet all was merry as a marriage bell. Mr. Rhodes's residence is on the site of the old block house erected here many years since.

Bridgeport is a union of two towns on opposite sides of Wheeling creek, on the Ohio side. The one was originally called Canton, the other Kirkwood. The public school building, costing $16,000, is in the upper end of Kirkwood. The Board have put a handsome foot bridge across the creek near the building. The public schools reopen the second Monday in September, under the Superintendency of Colonel C. W. Griffeth, A. M. B.

ALLEGHENY CITY SUPERINTENDENCY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of Thursday there is a communication under the head of "Allegheny City Superintency," in which Prof. Burtt is made the subject of an attack, whether maliciously or ignorantly I am not able to say, but certainly with as little regard to truth as the most unscrupulous conscience could be guilty of. The writer, after announcing that Mr. Burtt is a candidate for the Superintendency in Allegheny City asks the directors to "consider well" before they place a man over their schools who had been guilty of stating in the State Teachers' Convention that "posterity will at no distant day be ashamed of the conduct of our fathers in forcing the Bible on the Catholics and Jews when it is a matter of conscience to them." Either your correspondent has a bad memory or he quotes incorrectly. Mr. Burtt is more careful of expressing his ideas than to be guilty of saying *posterity* would be ashamed of our fathers, when our fathers had so little if anything to do with the great question of the Bible in the public schools. Now as the aim of the article was to injure Mr. Burtt, it is important to know what that gentleman did say and the circumstances under which he said it.

It is well known that the action of the State Teachers' Association influences the action of the Legislature in regard to general educational enactments. All useful educational reforms have emanated from that body, and are still expected to emanate from them. At the last Association there was a resolution to the effect that the Bible should be read in the public schools. Mr. Burtt, in conjunction with many others, opposed the resolution on the grounds that the legislation anticipated by the action of the Convention would do violence to individual consciences and impair the excellence of the common school system, and in support of that position this is what Mr. Burtt said: "Those who burned what they called heretics believed themselves right, but posterity knows better. Those who hung Mary Dyer on Boston Common believed themselves right, but posterity knows better. *And in a few years our children will be ashamed to hear that we took advantage of numerical strength to force the sectarian ideas of a majority upon an unwilling minority.* I am willing to trust Christianity in a fair field, while you seem to fear for its permanency as the religion of the intelligent of earth by bolstering it up by legislation." Can any honest-minded man then find fault with Mr. Burtt for insisting that the Bible should not be *legislated* into or out of the public schools. The resolution was carried in the affirmative, but to prevent the evil that was anticipated the Hon. J. P. Wickersham, with commendable prudence, introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in passing the resolution approving of religious instruction in the public schools, this Association does not contemplate any legislation on the subject."

This resolution was carried, and all who opposed the first resolution Mr. Burtt included, felt perfectly satisfied, all that they contended for being the right of Boards of Directors to act in the matter without restraint.

I am afraid your correspondent is only able to see things through the concave spectacles of narrow-mindedness, if he came to the conclusion that because Mr. Burtt was opposed to the State legislating the Bible into the public schools that therefore he would make a bad Superintendent. I believe there is not in the county, or probably in the State, an educator more competent for the position he aspires to than Mr. Burtt. He has spent the greater part of an active life in the profession, and to those who know him a more fearless, honest and earnest teacher is not to be found. It is, therefore, contemptible in the extreme to find some pusillanimous coward hiding himself behind an "anonymous," and trying to make a mountain out of a mole hill for the purpose of damaging Mr. Burtt's candidature. I am compelled to make the foregoing remarks in the interest of justice. JAMES L. HARRISON.

PITTSBURGH, August 26, 1870.

STATE POLITICS.

Following is the Republican ticket nominated in Adams county: Assembly—Ephraim Myers; County Commissioner—Joseph Bailey; Poor Director—J. W. Barr; Jury Commissioner—John D. Becker; Auditor—G. W. Lott.

The Congressman in the Schuylkill district has been conceded to Lebanon county this year. Hon. John W. Killenger will be the candidate of the Republicans. The Democrats are divided between Dr. Gloninger and Mr. Mish, and there is much bitter feeling between these aspirants and their friends.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* says: The Democratic Conferees of Adams County were badly sold last week. Full of the idea of nominating Mr. McSherry, they repaired as fast as steam and rail could carry them, to Bloody Run, Bedford County, on Thursday of last week, the time and place fixed for the Conference. Reaching Bloody Run, they found they had come on a fool's errand. No conferees were there. It turned out that the day had been changed by the other counties, and that without consulting or even notifying the Adams county men. Messrs. White, Myers and Shorb accordingly returned home, their enthusiasm somewhat abated. Evidently Mr. McSherry and his friends are not in the "ring."

There is said to be a prospect of a good attendance of delegates at the Minority County Convention, which meets in Reading on Wednesday, especially from the counties east of the Alleghenies. The presence is expected of ex-Senator C. R. Buckalew, Morton McMichael, John W. Forney, George Lear and Henry T. Darlington, of Bucks; Gen. W. Lilly, of Carbon; Benjamin Bannin, of Schuylkill; Henry Green, of Northumberland; Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, and others of prominence throughout the State.

AMONG the killed at the battle of Gravelotte was Prince Salm-Salm, who served in the Union army during the rebellion, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. Afterward he served the cause of Maximilian, and very nearly shared his fate. He married an American lady, Agnes, daughter of Col. Le Clerq, who became distinguished for the courage and persistence she displayed in her efforts to save the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico. Since the downfall of the empire the Prince and his wife had been residing in Germany.

IN THE WOODLAND.

The passing season has been more than usually marked by the "campmeeting fever," and "the many" have availed themselves of their existence to get out of the dust and smoke and secure a few "mouthsful" of fresh air in that part of the world which God made—viz.: the country, according to the poets.

To two of these "tabernacles in the woodlands" the way was by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. The affable and gentlemanly Superintendent, R. Neilson, Esq., in accordance with a policy as far sighted as liberal—advantageous alike to the road and to those who by "pitching their tents" near its line, were for the time its patrons—had afforded to the tent holders and visitors every facility in transportation both for themselves and their goods and chattels, and the conductors seemed to vie with their superior officers in their efforts to make all things agreeable.

Multitudes, therefore, were found already crowding the platform, some responding to the interrogatory, "Whither bound?" To Kelley's Station. But by far the greater number were off for Tarentum. Our purpose was, however, to first visit the more distant camp. Away, then, up the Valley of the Allegheny, noting, as we passed along, how rapidly the country along the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad is being filled up, and musing that the time is not far distant when, as far as Freeport, it will be almost a continuous line of villas and towns, beautiful suburban residences. Leaving the Allegheny at Freeport, we were carried along the beautiful valley out of which flows the waters of the Kiskiminitas, passing thrifty towns and fine farm lands, all in their most beautiful summer garb, and at length disembarked ten miles west of Blairsville, a mile above

KELLEY'S STATION,

Where we found about forty tents pitched in a beautiful grove—a part of a primeval forest—occupied by a respectable and devout people, who evidently had come there intending to enjoy the comforts of the "life that now is," as well as to be spiritually fed. We were soon apprised that the talented and popular Presiding Elder of the District, Rev. R. Sinsabaugh, was in charge and was efficiently assisted by Rev. H. C. Beacom, of Blairsville, and J. N. Pershing, of Saltsburg, and a goodly number of ministerial co-laborers were on the ground.

The opening service on Thursday, the 18th, was by the Presiding Elder, and services were afterwards conducted by Revs. W. A. Stuart, C. A. Miller, H. C. Beacom, Thomas N. Boyles, Dr. C. A. Holmes, R. Jordan, T. B. Dodd and G. W. Cranage.

The beautiful Sabbath morning was ushered in by an early meeting for prayer—and the substantials and delicacies of the breakfast table having been thoroughly discussed—the people were summoned at eight o'clock for preaching, and an appropriate and fine discourse was delivered by Rev. R. Sinsabaugh from Rev. 1: 5, 6. Meantime, crowds were coming in on all sides. A special train had brought a large increase to the number on the ground, and at 10½ A. M. a vast assemblage greeted the eyes of Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, who discoursed from Romans 8: 28, showing how all things work together for good to them that are the called of God according to his purpose. About this time the revelation was made that Charles Wesley had superceded David in leading the "heavenly choir," and the congregation "smiled muchly."

At 2 P. M. Dr. D. L. Dempsey occupied the stand in his usual able and interesting manner; and the fourth sermon from Dr. J. Horner—which closed the services of the day time. The night service was allotted to Rev. J. N. Boyle, the popular pastor of South Common, who exerted himself with commendable diligence in extracting all that was to be got out of Christ's command to roll away the stone from the tomb of Lazarus when it was his purpose to empty it. The meeting closed with quite a successful prayer meeting, several persons coming forward for prayers and conversion. Monday morning an interesting general class was held, and the noon communion services were preceded by a sermon by Dr. C. A. Holmes.

Many other ministers were present, among whom we noticed Dr. Eudsley, Revs. J. A. Miller, Turner, N. G. Miller, Hollister, W. H. Kincaid, M. M'Sweeny, Gray and Wakefield.

Leaving this very profitable and pleasant meeting, our way was taken to

TARENTUM.

The usual hack accommodations were found at that noted place, and Tom did not get the extra half dime—nor attempt any strategy. Our hack was "first class," no flash in the pan arrangement, but in gallant style led all the rest "along the winding way."

The road east, while somewhat dangerous, has been greatly improved, and our charioteer dashed along grandly over the parts formerly considered dangerous, regardless of consequences. Improvements have been made upon the grounds. A large duck cloth awning about fifty feet square has been stretched above the tree tops over the "altar" and part of the congregational seats, protecting most completely from sun and rain.

The Committee of Supervision this year is evidently "a success," three of them, viz: S. M. Hickman, A. B. Leonard and W. D. Stevens, being able preachers, and consequently, in case of any lack, themselves to put the preaching through, and their lay associates, J. H. Walters and J. G. Matthews being fullyable for anything reasonably to be expected of them. Sermons have already been preached by Revs. L. M. Gardner, G. Orbin, W. D. Stevens, W. Darby, R. Morrow, A. B. Leonard, J. J. Jones, J. S. Lemmon, J. F. Core, and P. M. Buck, of Kansas Conference. The sermon of Mr. Leonard was spoken of as a marked success and an able performance, fully sustaining his already acquired reputation. Rev. J. J. McIlyar preached with great effect, and a sermon by Rev. E. M. Wood was received with very great attention, and moved many to loud expressions of feeling and joy.

So far this meeting seems more than usually successful in accomplishing good, and when the close shall have enabled the participants to estimate the advantages of this work of "Tenting on the old camp ground," we doubt not the balance sheet will show largely to the credit of the religious stock account.

Many other ministers were present at different times during the meeting. The best of order prevailed, and nothing marred the pleasure of the occupants of the one hundred and fifteen or twenty tents, or domicils upon the ground. Domicils we say—for the rustic, yet beautiful wooden structures, tastefully erected by J. H. Knobbs, J. H. Weliter, S. M. Kier, J. H. Stollenberger, and many others, must pass from the technology of "tents"—and have given them some more substantial names. The meeting will close Thursday night. VIZ.

STATE NEWS.

A four foot vein of coal has been struck near Orangeville, Mercer county.

There is a prospect of establishing a telegraph line between Butler and Freeport to be operated by the Butler Branch Railroad Company.

The faculty of the Pittsburgh Female College for the ensuing year consists of twenty-three teachers. No similar institution in the country employs so large a number.

In court at Easton last week, Wm. H. Good was convicted on a charge of practicing medicine unlawfully, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

A railroad and canal meeting is to be held at Williamsburg on the 10th of September for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of keeping open the Pennsylvania canal.

Over twenty applications for divorce are to be acted upon at the next term of the Crawford county court.

A shoe factory at Lewisburg is in successful operation. Thirty-six hands are employed, thirteen of whom are females. About nine hundred pair of shoes of all sizes are turned out per week.

Titusville will soon be able to boast of having the largest and finest hotel in that part of the State, and attached to it will be a grand hall for public amusements.

Nearly all the Pennsylvanians in Washington who propose to go home to vote this fall are so arranging that they can enjoy their one month and the eight-day furlough at the same time when they go home to participate in the elections.

Williamsport is one of the heaviest taxed municipalities in the State. The following are the taxes levied for 1870: City, 35 mills; bounty, 5; school, 13; school building, 7; poor, 6; county, 10; total, 76—seven dollars and ten cents on every hundred.

The Blue mountains, in Bethel township, Berks county, have been on fire for several days past, the smoke from which settles on the lowlands, and even comes down as far as Reading. Great damage has been done by the flames.

Two young men, named Wm. Wood and James Kelley, were sentenced in the Court of Quarter Sessions at Norristown, the former to five and the latter to ten years imprisonment, for robbing the cars of the Reading Railroad Company near that place, in May last, of twenty bundles of calico.

The people of Reading are agitating the subject of a public park. Adjacent to the county prison is a handsome piece of ground, the property of the county, we understand. The proposition is to raise funds for enclosing and improving it, provided the County Commissioners will give their permission. Already some fifteen hundred dollars have been subscribed for the purpose, and as much more can be raised as will be necessary, provided the consent of the authorities can be obtained.

Mrs. Ellen B. Williams has been missing from her home at Slatington, Lehigh county, since Monday a week, and notwithstanding a most vigorous search has been made for her, thus far no information whatever has been gained as to her whereabouts. She is the widow of John Williams, a slate operator, who was murdered by some unknown person or persons in New York City some three years ago.

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These delightful Perfumes, for the duration of their fragrance and surpassing sweetness may be considered as the gems of the toilet, and will upon trial become universal favorites for the handkerchief.
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3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani.
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BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN McCLUNG and F. L. RAINBOW, known as the firm of McCLUNG & RAINBOW, Flour and Feed Store, 195, 197 and 199 Center avenue, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by F. L. RAINBOW, who is authorized to collect all money and pay debts against said firm, he having bought the interest of John McClung.
F. L. RAINBOW,
JOHN McCLUNG.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Take notice that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of JAMES WOOD, SONS & CO., has this day been dissolved by J. J. Spearman retiring from said firm. J. T. Wood and Charles A. Wood are authorized to settle the business and pay and collect the debts due by and owing to said firm.
J. J. SPEARMAN,
JAMES T. WOOD,
CHARLES A. WOOD.

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of HUGH SALLIE, late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
THOMAS DURKIN,
M 32 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—
A Splendid Building Site
Of 4 Acres, with Orchard, situated in Bellevue Borough, three miles from Allegheny Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.
Inquire of ROBERT HUNTER,
Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, Allegheny City, Pa.

FERRIS & MILES,
TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,
Unequalled for Simplicity Convenience Economy and Power. d*

MANUFACTURERS.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works
Carroll & Snyder
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
STEAM BOILERS,
Chimneys, Oil Stills,
Britches, Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds, Agitators,
Ash Pans, Settling Pans,
Steam Pipe, Condensers,
Salt Pans, Prison Doors,
Iron Bridges, Gasometers,
Steam Boilers.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

KEYSTONE
BOLT WORKS,
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
WROUGHT WASHERS,
SCREW HINGES,
BRIDGE AND ROOF BOLTS,
BARGE AND PIT WAGON BOLTS,
STOVE RODS AND BOLTS.
Also, SUPERIOR NORWAY IRON CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, made expressly for Carriage Makers.
Office—No. 5 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Works—Cor. Main and Cherry streets, Allegheny, Pa.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS,
Warehouse, 121 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Faber & Van Doren
367 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers and Mill Supplies.
A constant Supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.
BISSELL & CO.'S
NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,
With Patent Cold Air Box,
The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.
Persons building or making alterations in their dwellings, should not fail to put in this truly admirable article.
BISSELL & CO.,
235 LIBERTY STREET.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL BRASSES,
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
BABBIT'S METAL made and kept on hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of John M. Cooper's IMPROVED BALANCE-WHEEL STEAM PUMP.
Office and Foundry—882 Penn street, Pittsburg Pa.

Meissner, Marshall & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST
FUEL SAVING AND SMOKELESS
PATENT FURNACES.
OVER 150 ARE NOW IN OPERATION,
For all sorts of purposes around Pittsburgh,
SAVING ONE-HALF OF FUEL EXPENSES
Screenings burns with equal advantages as lump coal.
Address No. 25 VINE ST., or FRANKLIN FOUNDRY, Nineteenth street, Pittsburgh.

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS,
Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty). Loose Joint Butts Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny city. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SMITH & PORTER,
LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS.
CITY OFFICE:
NO. 98 WATER STREET

WM. HOLMES.........JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID
ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and
AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

IRON WORKS
FOR SALE.
If not Previously Sold at Private Sale, Will be Sold at Public Auction, On the Premises,
Friday, September 9th, 1870,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
The Lawrence Iron Works,
Situated in the City of NEW CASTLE, PA., between the Shenango and Neshannock rivers, at their junction, and erected at a cost of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
The Real Estate comprises nearly 18 Acres, and the Works have a capacity of 6,000 TONS OF IRON and 96 000 KEGS OF NAILS per annum.
The following is a detailed List of Buildings and Machinery:
Mill Building, 192x83.
Wing (Forge), 150x70.
Nail Factory Building, 134x63.
Nail Warehouse, (two-story), 100x33.
Iron Warehouse, 100x25.
Scrap and Clay Warehouse, 75x18.
Office, Blacksmith Shop and Carpenter Shop,
Stable for twelve head.
Seventeen Boiling Furnaces, Four Heating Furnaces.
6 Double-flued Boilers in Mill, 40 inches by 28 ft.
Two Iron Stacks for same.
One Horizontal Engine in Mill, 26 inches Cylinder, 6 feet stroke.
One Upright Engine in Mill, 20 inch Cylinder, 2 feet stroke.
One Pumping Engine, (Doctor.)
One Burden Squeezer.
One 18 inch Muck Train, (complete.)
One Nail Plate Train.
One Bar Mill Train (three high) 16 and 12-inch diameter, with Rolls for making a full assortment of Bar Iron.
One Guide Mill Train, with Rolls for making full assortment of small Iron and Hoops. (complete.)
Muck, Spike, Plate, Nail Plate, Bar and Small Mill Shears.
Fan for heating Furnaces.
Three large Cranes.
Rolls for grinding Fire Clay.
Spike Factory Building.
One Railroad Spike Machine;
Two Boat Spike Machines;
Turning Lathe, latest pattern (complete);
One Turbine Water Wheel, for driving Spike Machines and Lathe.
The Shafting, Belting, Pullies, &c., in Mill and Spike Factory are in good order.
Nail Factory.
Three Cylinder Boilers 33 inch by 32 feet;
One Engine, 16 inch cylinder, 6 foot stroke;
Thirty-three Nail Machines;
Ten Grindstones;
One Nailor's Furnace;
One Annealing Furnace;
One Bluing Furnace;
Wrought Iron Shafting;
Cast Iron Pullies (complete).
Foundation of Stone.
The Buildings and Machinery are all in good order, and the works could be started in a week's time.
The location of the Works as a Manufacturing Site is unsurpassed. Being right in the heart of a district that produces one sixth of all the pig metal manufactured in the United States, it has the advantage of a free selection of metal, and at prices below those necessarily charged after transportation to a distant market. Being near the Lakes, the ores of Lake Superior can be delivered at low figures. Block and Soft Coal are abundant, and by a branch of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, now completed, can be delivered from the cars into the mill without teaming. By the same branch, the manufactured Iron and Nails can be shipped to all points from the door of the Warehouse without expensive teaming.
The large amount of Real Estate connected with the works will afford ample opportunity for their extension by the Building of Blast Furnaces and other improvements without the possibility of ever being cramped for room.
To any one desirous of entering into the iron business the present opportunity is a rare one, as the proprietors are too extensively engaged in the Lumber and Glass business to give the manufacture of iron their personal attention, hence the Works will be sold on advantageous terms.
DITHRIDGE & CO.,
New Castle, Lawrence County, Pa.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.
Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents.
D. E. M'KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmerts, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. MTh2p

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.
Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Corner Liberty street and Third avenue.

MANUFACTURERS.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range,
The Improved Double Oven
Boston Range.
Columbia Cook Stove.
NEW IMPROVED
Confidence
Cook Stoves.
NEW IMPROVED
Heating Stoves.
GRATE FRONTS,
Summer Pieces and Fenders
ASSORTED.
The Fiery Furnace
G. H. M'ELEVEY'S PATENT
Perfect Combustion Fire Grate,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
LIBERTY STREET.

FORT PITT
IRON AND STEEL WORKS
SOLID CAST STEEL
ANVILS.
We are now prepared to furnish the Trade with SOLID CAST STEEL ANVILS, of Superior Quality. Manufacturers of Steel Goods will be furnished with Anvils from their own Patterns.
Steel Castings of All Kinds
MADE TO ORDER.
REESE, GRAFF & CO.
Office at Works, Thirty-second street, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROLLS
Bollman & Bagaley
SUPERIOR WARRANTED
Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls,
AND
PINIONS,
For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper, Rubber, &c., cast and finished to order, at Lowest Current Rates.
Phœnix Roll Foundry,
COR. LIBERTY & TWENTY-FOURTH ST

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY
COR. LIBERTY ST. AND THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Brass Founders
AND
IRON PIPE FITTERS,
Special attention paid to the Fitting Out and Repairing of OIL REFINERIES, ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES and MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY. Agents for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS. These Pumps are made in every possible variety and suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied.
Also, BLOWERS for Oil Refineries and other purposes.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES
Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh,
426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Duquesne Iron and Steel Works
COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
"Duquesne" and "X L," Brands of Iron,
Cut Nails and Spikes,
Spring and Plow Steel.
ALL KINDS
Iron & Steel for Agricultural Machines,
CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON
SPRINGS AND AXLES.
Office and Works: Sixteenth street and Allegheny river, Pittsburgh.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Cor. Penn and 17th sts., Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Every Description of
STEEL.
BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS and SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
93 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
STEEL,
Office and Warehouse, corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
Corner Ross and First Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GLASS. GLASS.
PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER
Office, 19 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin T the most desirable Self-Sealers in the market.

MANUFACTURERS.

THE PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD
AND
COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca, and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock St., Allegheny City.
BRANCH OFFICE,
341 Liberty street, cor. 10th, Pittsburgh.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. 24th and Railroad sts., 12th Ward
PITTSBURGH.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS;
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS,
AND
WINDOW HEADS
Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Iron City Works,
Corner Pike and O'Hara and Pike and Walnut Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES;
ROLLING MILL ENGINES;
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY
CASTINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT IRON
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws,
HARROW TEETH,
PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, ETC
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery,
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
Wagon Hardware,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree, and other Labor Saving odd Shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STOVES, GRATES,
RANGES, &c.
Bissell & Co.,
Manufacturers of the Largest Variety of
COOKING RANGES;
FINE AND COMMON ENAMELLED
GRATE FRONTS,
FENDERS,
SUMMER FRONTS;
COOKING STOVES for Coal or Wood,
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES;
for Churches, Halls and Offices.
LAUNDRY STOVES,
IRON MANTLES,
WASHHOUSE FURNACES,
OVEN DOORS,
COAL HOLE DOORS, &c.,
Circulars, Cuts, and all information promptly furnished.
Warerooms, No. 235 Liberty Street, and No. 242 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY
A. GARRISON...JOHN H. RICKETSON...WM. HOLMES.
A. GARRISON & CO.
Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—209 Liberty Street

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R.R.
OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
AND DELIVER IN THE CITY.

DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil wells and Sawmills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS,
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.

PLOWS.
Woods & Brown,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN HALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Wrought and Steel Moul-board Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows. All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.
Our Castings being made in an AIR FURNACE are SUPERIOR to all others made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.
NOS. 121 AND 123 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COOKING, HEATING AND PARLOR
STOVES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED
MODEL COOK AND DICTATOR
The only perfect Anti Dust Cook Stoves in the market.
Warehouse, No. 194 Liberty St.,
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UNION IRON MILLS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
GIRDERS AND CHANNEL IRON,
BRIDGE IRON,
Hammered and Rolled Railroad Axles (Kloman), Splice Bars, &c. All sizes Merchant Iron.
Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.
Office and Works—BUTLER AND BOUNDARY STREETS, Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 27, 1870.

The week closes upon a moderately active money market. The volume of business among the banks generally was somewhat increased since Wednesday, as we are informed, and some of the banks were less inclined to discount except for customers who were less indebted to them.

—The large amounts of United States bonds held in Europe connect the two continents in their financial affairs more closely than, perhaps, is desirable. Certainly this is so now in the demoralized condition of monetary affairs all over Europe. The speculative money transactions in the European money centers, since the opening of the war, have been more important in their bearings upon the interests of the United States than the battles that have been fought. The heavy decline in cotton takes a very large slice from our commercial credits, and the considerable decline in many other of our export products is not compensated for by the advance in flour and breadstuffs. The fluctuations and speculations in bonds would be of no moment except for the close connection all large transactions of the kind have with the money markets of the world, and the disturbance they cause in the movements of legitimate trade. The profits or losses arising from these enormous speculations in bonds do not add to, or subtract from, one penny of the wealth or property of the world. It is the same in the end that it was in the beginning. Peter may have it to-day and Paul to-morrow. The late advices from London indicate a subsidence of the speculative feeling in the bond market, and there seems to be less hope of an early termination of the war. Besides, the immense drafts upon the resources of France and Germany, which the expenditures of the war involve, may cause a continuance of the present dull state of the London bond market. The New York *Express* of Wednesday says: "The patriotism of the people of France and Germany is just now aroused to a very high pitch, and the avidity with which the French loan was taken yesterday is a clear evidence of this fact. If further loans are to be brought out by France and Germany, especially the latter, then all foreign securities may possibly be for a time neglected for the home war loans of the respective countries at war. This, at least, is the view taken by some German bankers here, and accounts for the realizations of profits on American securities in London during the past few days."

—On the New York Stock Exchange the public funds are dull at the quotations of last night. The great dealers are indifferent to a rise, and the public are equally indifferent, as sellers, at the going rates. The orders from abroad are not very large, and are quietly executed without perceptibly moving prices.

—Stocks are extremely dull and with one or two exceptions there is scarcely enough business done to mark quotations. At occasional periods of the morning's business, the stock telegraph was without motion for several minutes at a time, which reflects the stagnation of business. The majority of the prominent operators and speculators are still absent enjoying their summer recreation, and brokers sadly complain of a dearth of orders.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 27, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Cent'l & Hudson	94	94	94⅛	94	94⅛	......
Do Scrip	89½	89¾	89⅝	89¾	89½	......
Erie	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22	22	......
Reading	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	......
Harlem	......	131	......	131¼	......	......
Michigan Cent'l	......	118	......	118	......	......
Michigan Southern	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	......
Illinois Central	......	134	......	135	......	......
Clev. & Pitts	......	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	......	......
Chicago & N. W.	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	......
Do preferred	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	......
Rock Island	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	......
St. Paul	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	......
Do preferred	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	......
Wabash	......	51	......	51	......	......
Do preferred	......	78	......	78	......	......
Fort Wayne	......	94	......	94	......	......
Ohio & Miss	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	......
Chi. & Alton	......	111	......	111	......	......
Do. preferred	......	112	......	......	......	......
B. H. and Erie	......	3⅝	......	3⅝	......	......
N. J. Central	......	......	......	......	......	......
Canton	......	60⅛	......	60⅛	......	......
W. U. Tel	......	33⅝	......	33⅝	......	......
Quicksilver	......	4⅝	......	4⅝	......	......
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	......
Adams Express	......	64⅝	......	64⅝	......	......
Wells-Fargo	......	12	......	13⅝	......	......
American	......	40⅝	......	40⅝	......	......
United States	......	41	......	40⅝	......	......
Gold	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	......

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Friday.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94	94⅛	⅛	...
N. Y. Central scrip	89¾	89¾	...	...
Erie	22⅜	22	...	⅜
Reading	95⅝	95⅝	...	...
Harlem	131½	131¼	...	¼
Illinois Central	134	135	1	...
Lake Shore	91⅛	91⅛	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	104⅝	104⅝	...	...
Northwestern	81	81⅛	⅛	...
Do. preferred	85⅝	85⅝	...	...
Rock Island	112⅝	112⅝	...	...
St. Paul	59⅝	59⅝	...	...
Do. preferred	78⅝	78⅝	...	...
Wabash	51	51	...	...
Do. preferred	77	78	1	...
Fort Wayne	94⅛	94	...	⅛
Ohio and Miss	28⅝	28⅝	...	...
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37⅝	...	...
Adams Express	64⅝	64⅝	...	...
Gold	116⅝	116⅝	...	⅛

—The New York *Herald* says: While whatever might have been the effect of the meeting of the railroad kings at Saratoga the present week, the circumstance of the same having been postponed until next September has paralyzed the activity the early rumors concerning it excited, and stocks have drifted into a dullness even greater than that usual at this season. Concerning this convention there is reason to suppose that the reports of its proposed action have been exaggerated. While there is little doubt that by a common understanding efforts will be made to improve receipts by a slight advance in freights, the object being to avoid such a policy as would prevent business, the statement put forth of an alliance for that purpose between the representatives of the trunk lines is premature. The friends of Commodore Vanderbilt assert that the free use that has been made of the Commodore's name in this connection is entirely unauthorized.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, August 27, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demands; buyers are evidently disposed to purchase sparingly, their faith in the present figures being maintained not very strong. The fall trade is expected to open early. The leading operators have made, and are making extensive preparations with that view. The weather was pleasant on Saturday; a few days of a similar kind would assist business very materially. Produce—The market contains our ample stock of the various kinds. The sales were confined principally to lots to supply the immediate wants of the home trade, speculation being but little indulged in. Flour—We can report a steady trade demand. The leading houses are doing a good business, declining to make concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts for some days have been light. The mills are well supplied with wheat and are running to their full capacity. If we are to judge from appearances, they must be well pleased with the situation of the flour market. Groceries—The market was a quiet one, with a fair local demand. The leading houses have a fair stock on hand, and are already making extensive preparations for the fall trade. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note as relates to prices or demand. The stock on hand is ample for all purposes. The sales were to a fair extent at the following prices: Soda Ash, Common, 48 ₱ cent., 3¼c; refined 55 ₱ cent., 3¾@4c. Potash 7@7½c. Pearls 9@9½c ₱ lb.

APPLES—Market well supplied. The change in the weather has improved the demand for good cooking ones, with sales of choice ones at $3@3 50 ₱ barrel. Sales of mixed lots at $2@3. The receipts since our last were 289 barrels.

COOPERAGE—The market was without any special change; sales were reported at $1 90@1 95 ₱ bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market was dull with a supply in excess of the demand, we quote nominally at 11@12c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Market steady; sales of pearl at 6½c; satin gloss 11½c, and corn starch 12c ₱ lb.

SALT—Supply in excess of the demand; sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; store at the usual advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $6 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing since our last, 52 packages being received. The principal inquiry was for choice fresh roll for table use; sales were reported at 28@30c; the latter figure could only be obtained for a very choice article; common grades rejected—not wanted.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 13½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½ lb cans $3 25; 1 lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

EGGS—The market was firm with a good demand for local purposes, we are reported sales at 19@20c ₱ dozen.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; do. No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1 15 for proof, and $1 00 for highwines; old whisky governed by age and quality.

FEED—The market was steady, with a good trade demand, at the following: Bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10, and middlings, $1 80 ₱ cwt.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3½c ₱ lb.

CHICKENS—The supply has increased, and prices are lower; young sell at 45@55 ₱ pair, and old at various prices.

HAY—The late advance have increased the supply, and weakened the market. We can report sales from wagon at $12, 16@17, being the extreme rates.

SOAP—The market was steady and prices have undergone no change; we note sales Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

GRAIN—The market was not an active one, buyers generally being disposed to hold off for lower figures. Prices, however, have made no quotable change. The receipts since our last were: Corn, 331 sacks; rye, 118 sacks; barley, 32 sacks; wheat 991 sacks; corn 235 sacks. Wheat quiet but unchanged. The mills are paying $1 20@1 25 for red winter; $1 30@1 32 for white. Oats—Market quiet without any change in prices. Small sales were made at 42@43c from first hands, with resales at 45@46c; sales were made to arrive at 45c; store sales were made at the usual advance. Corn dull. Prices weak and tending downward. Sales from first hands at 83@85c; one lot of very choice reported at 88c. Rye dull, being neglected. The nominal rates were 80@85c. Barley a shade firmer. We can report sales of some choice lots at $1 10@1 15 per bushel.

LARD OIL—Demand good, and sales made as follows: No 1 lard oil $1 20@1 22; No 2 lard oil at 85@87c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 90c per gallon.

RYE FLOUR—In good demand. The mills report sales at the following: In barrels $6 40; in sacks $6.

CHEESE—The demand is active, and sales were made at 10@12½c for Western Reserve; 13½@14c for Ohio factory; and 11½@15c for Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c, the supply was [illegible] the demand.

FEATHERS—There is a better demand, and prices are firm at 80@85c ₱ lb.

FISH—The market was steady with a moderate trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. We are reported sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $28@29 ₱ barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 75; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

BEESWAX—The rates have undergone no change; we can report sales at 38@40c for good yellow.

CORN MEAL—The demand was moderate and so was the transactions; sales were reported at 95c@$1 ₱ bush.

ONIONS—The new crop is arriving freely, and sales are made readily at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

BROOMS—We have no change to note. There was a fair jobbing demand from store at the following: Fancy $5 50 ₱ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8½@8¾c; country 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—Are scarce, and a prime quality sell readily at $2 50@3 50 per box. Inferior at lower figures.

SWEET POTATOES—The market is well supplied with Baltimores; sales at $4@5 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not very active, the demand being confined principally to the wants of the home market. The leading houses report a fair business being transacted. The receipts since our last were 810 barrels. Following are the prices as reported. From store at $7 00@7 25 for old white wheat flour in bbls; in sacks $6 50@7 00; medium brands at lower rates. Mill sales as follows: National $7 80 in bbls; in sacks $7 50; Pan Handle $7 10 in bbls; $6 80 in sacks; Palmetto $6 95 in bbls, $6 65 in sacks; medium grades $6 45@6 75. There is a moderate inquiry for export.

POTATOES—The supply exceeds the demand, and prices tend downward; sales at $1 75, $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The market was inactive; nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull notwithstanding the receipts were light. We quote nominally at $2 15@2 20 per bush.

GROCERIES—The leading houses report a good trade demand for the season; the largest inquiry was for sugars. The stock on hand was ample for all ordinary purposes. The following were the current rates:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 16½c; A coffee 13¾c; B coffee 13¼c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c. Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ⅛c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₱ gallon; Havemeyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 75c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was a quiet one; prices have undergone no change. The leading operators report a fair business doing at the following: Bacon shoulders 14½c; ribbed Sides, 17½c.; clear 18½c. Sugar Cured Hams, 25@25½c; Dried Beef, S. C. and canvassed 25c; leaf lard 17c; do bucket 18c. Mess Pork, $30 50.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

TALLOW—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9@9½c ₱ lb for rendered.

RAGS—Are quiet at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

MELONS—The receipts are steadily increasing. Sales were reported at $25 00@35 00 ₱ 100, as to size and condition.

CANDLES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales mould at 12½c, star 20c and stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

LIME—We can report a fair jobbing demand. Cleveland white $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl. Market well supplied.

CEMENT—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, August 29th, 1870.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per river & R.	Exports per Penn. C. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, August 22	3,651	......	1,962
Tuesday, August 23	2,919	......	3,414
Wednesday, August 24	4,758	610	2,511
Thursday, August 25	3,141	337	2,207
Friday, August 26	3,770	......	2,119
Saturday, August 27	3,295	3,714	2,968
Total for week	21,027	4,651	16,469
Since Jan. 1	696,087	94,109	312,099
To August 29, 1870	714,114	98,760	328,568
Same time 1869	549,945	80,991	274,126
Same time 1868	767,040	115,401	327,086

BUSINESS.

The market during the week has undergone a variety of changes. The sales were the largest we have reported for a long time. Prices have raised daily and finally settled down to rates that were current at the date of our last general review. The receipts were moderate. The present rise in the Allegheny is calculated to increase the stock on hand. The conflicting accounts from Europe have made buyers cautious. Prices will in a great measure be governed by the movements of the contending parties. It would be a difficult matter to decide on what side the advantage of the market was. The week's sales of crude were 62,900 barrels.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks from all points by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	18,469	21,327

The crude receipts from all points for the past six years, by river and rail, were as follows:

From January 1st to August 27th, 1870	717,114
Same time 1869	549,945
Same time 1868	767,040
Same time 1867	456,695
Same time 1866	710,465
Same time 1865	315,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,827	4,651
Allegheny Valley Railroad	20,504	16,469
Total	23,331	21,120

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to August 27, 1870, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	80,991	98,760
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	274,126	358,568
Total	355,117	457,328

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	50,500	62,900
Refined, bbls	14,500	25,500
Total	65,000	88,400

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market was a quiet one, dealers manifesting no disposition to operate. The entire sales only reached 1,500 barrels. Prices have undergone but little change.

CRUDE.

The market was steady, but not active. The only sales reported were:

500 bbls spot	9¾c.
1,000 bbls September	9¾c.

Oil for October, November and December delivery, sellers' option, was offered at 9c; buyers' option 10c.

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single sale for any delivery. Dealers decided to postpone operations to another time. The nominal rates were as follows: August or spot 25¾@25½c; September and October 24½c; November 24½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—The *Herald* says: The market to day was firm and unchanged, with but little disposition to operate largely by buyers, and with sellers plenty but firm at 5@10c above the bids made. Upon the lower creek buyers were offering from $3 20 to $3 25, with sellers at $3 25@3 30. Upon the upper creek $3 10 was the ruling bid, with sellers holding at $3 10@3 15.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 15
250 bbls upper creek	3 15
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 10
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 10
500 bbls upper creek	3 10
400 bbls upper creek	3 10
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 25
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 25
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 25
500 bbls lower creek	3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 25
500 bbls lower creek	3 25
750 bbls lower creek	3 25
500 bbls lower creek	3 20

NEW YORK, August 27.—Closing on the 26th.—Crude in bulk continues fair, with full prices maintained. The demand is mainly on speculation. Sales 1,500 bbls September delivery at 12¾c; 1,000 bbls do at 13c, and 1,000 bbls at 12⅝c. Crude, delivery on creek, steady, but less trade; refined 26¼c for forward months; prices about the same, and demand light; sales 1,000 bbls S W seller's option, September, at 25½c; 500 bbls do buyer's option all year at 26½c. Philadelphia prices have advanced for immediate delivery, owing to the small supply, but there is light inquiry—quoted at 25½c, with some parties asking 25¾@26c for prompt delivery, and 25½c for month sales; sales 1,500 bbls for August, part at 25½c, and 1,000 bbls for September on private terms.

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—Market quiet, firm and nominally at $3 10@3 15.

ROUSEVILLE, August 27.—Market quiet and firm at $3 30@3 35.

OIL CITY, August 27.—The market is very quiet; asking $3 35@3 40 on lower creek, $3 30 bid. Oil City delivery nominal at $3 65.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 27.—Market quiet and firm at $3 35.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27—Market firm at 25½c; S W 26@26½c; crude 16½c.

[Atlantic and Pacific Line.]

ROUSEVILLE, August 27.—Market quiet and firm; $3 30 offering freely, with a few small sales.

TIDIOUTE, August 27.—Market very firm with active inquiry at $3 25.

OIL CITY, August 27.—Market quiet but firm; lower creek $3 35; Oil City $3 70@3 75.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Spot 25½c; September and December 24½c; crude 11½c. Market very quiet.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Market quiet; refined 26@26½c; next month 25½c; crude 12½@12¾c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
F A Bates	276	Fisher Bros	222
A B Mills	291	James Wilkins	234
Fisher Bros	282	Tarentum Oil Works	71
Waring & King	308	H W C Tweddle	134
F A Bates	684	Star Oil Works	126
Johnson & Paine	50		
Total			3,301

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

O C & A V R R to F A Bates, 276 bbls crude oil; O C & A R R to Fisher Bros, 222 do do; W Barnes to A B Mills, 291 do do; Wm Cunday to James Wilkins, 234 do do; L W Young to Fisher Bros, 282 do do; F Hutchinson to Tarentum Oil Works, 71 do do; John Gillespie to Waring & King, 308 do do; Thomas Chess to H W C Tweddle, 134 do do; O C & A V R R to F A Bates, 684 do do; John Gillespie to Star Oil Works, 126 do do; Owner to Johnson & Paine, 50 do do; Owner to Smith 320 do do.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Citizens Oil Works, 715 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Brann & Wagner, 326 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 203 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

B W Morgan, 100 bbls, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 988 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros, 414 bbls to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

National Refining Co, 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works, 283 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined for the day ...... 3,450 bbls.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 27, 1870.

General Remarks.

The run of cattle was unusually large and the sales during the week were heavy. Prices were a shade below those of the previous week. There were but few left in the yards unsold, and it is the general belief that the run for the coming week will be light. We give the following as the closing figures of the market: Extra 1,200 lb to 1,500 lb steers $7 25@7 75; good to prime 1,100 lb to 1,200 lb $6 75@7; common to medium 1,000 lb to 1,100 lb $5@6; stock steers 800 lb to 1,000 lb $4 50@5 50. C. R. Martin, yard master, reports the following as the number of cars of cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., received during the week:

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	310	Sheep	100
Hogs	95	Horses	18
Mules	6		
Total			529

The following cars of cattle, horses, &c., were shipped East during the week to the points named:

New York, via Allentown—6 cars horses, 82 cars cattle, 46 cars hogs, 36 cars sheep.

Philadelphia—8 cars horses, 83 cars cattle, 35 cars hogs, 41 cars sheep.

Point Rocks—15 cars cattle.

Baltimore—27 cars hogs.

SALES.

Below will be found the sales of the principal stock dealers for the last three days of the week:

Cattle.

Buyer.	Seller.	No.	Wt.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor	T McFillon	17	19,200	$7 75
Hedges & Taylor	T McFillon	1	1,140	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Fitzgerald	21	15,850	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	B Mains	18	15,090	5 62
Hedges & Taylor	G Marks	20	18,270	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	D Diller	66	56,740	5 20
Hedges & Taylor	J C Landis	15	13,900	5 87
Hedges & Taylor	J B Landis	3	2,500	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	J B Landis	1	c & c	$50 00
Hedges & Taylor	J B Landis	1	c & c	$56 00
Hedges & Taylor	P M Fillio	15	11,750	5 75
Hedges & Taylor	P M Fillio	1	1,060	5 00
Hedges & Taylor	C G Briggs	108	110,400	6 75
Hedges & Taylor	Baker—bulls	1	1,090	5 75
Holmes, L & Co	Baker	52	56,670	4 62
Holmes, L & Co	Huston	21	18,200	5 60
Holmes, L & Co	Morse & S	41	45,760	6 12
Holmes, L & Co	Dettrich	28	16,780	4 12
Holmes, L & Co	Keperling	74	53,710	4 75
Holmes, L & Co	Voetter & B	42	11,950	5 37
Holmes, L & Co	McArdle	6	7,550	5 62
Holmes, L & Co	Johnston	81	72,480	5 60
Holmes, L & Co	Johnston	4	5,119	6 37
Holmes, L & Co	J B Landis	22	18,356	5 30
Holmes, L & Co	Landis & M	20	18,330	5 12
Holmes, L & Co	McConnell & G	63	56,213	5 37
Holmes, L & Co	Bertner	19	14,080	5 00
Holmes, L & Co	Bertner	5	4,150	4 00
Hazlewood & B	Voetter & B	95	97,190	6 30
Hazlewood & B	Voetter & B	18	18,850	6 30
Hazlewood & B	Voetter & B	72	71,430	6 30
Hazlewood & B	J Everson	17	17,780	5 87
Hazlewood & B	C Briggs	155	160,290	6 36
Hazlewood & B	J McFillen	14	12,540	6 00
Hazlewood & B	J McFillen	1	4,940	4 50
Hazlewood & B	B Buch	3	2,570	6 75
Hazlewood & B	H Kauffman	2	1,920	6 50
Hazlewood & B	J Messer	4	3,850	6 25
Hazlewood & B	Keller	20	7,720	5 00
Hazlewood & B	J Hunchberger	5	4,240	6 70
Hazlewood & B	J McFillen	20	19,139	6 00
Hazlewood & B	Keller	44	40,190	5 62
Hazlewood & B	W Y Green	4	3,480	6 12
Hazlewood & B	S Phillips	24	20,280	6 00
Hazlewood & B	H Host	36	29,480	5 50
Hazlewood & B	J Patterson	31	28,240	6 00
MISCELLANEOUS SALES.				
B O Kelbert	B Mains	16	17,640	$7 25
B McCrum	Huntsberger	18	17,230	6 25
B O Keller	H Miller	16	17,330	7 12
C K Ward	Klemens & Aull	85	98,970	6 00
C K Ward	Hartsberger	78	18,400	6 25
Kline	Kinny	8	7,330	6 25
Rehman	H Miller	84	97,980	7 60
J C Carpenter	M Annell	22	18,320	5 50
W T Gray	T McArdle	18	18,150	7 80
J M Farrell	T McArdle	19	20,000	7 80

Sheep.

The run of sheep was fair and the quality generally good. G. S. Howland, Weighmaster, reports weighing the following number for the week:

Monday	794	Tuesday	4,319
Wednesday	6,245	Thursday	2,511
Friday	1,898	Saturday	[illegible]
Total			16,197

Of this number Mr. S. M. Lafferty sold thirty-two "bunches," numbering in all 6,972, which is a larger number than sold by "any other man" for a year past. The "bunches" ranged in numbers from 15 up to 723. Rather a big week's work for one man. Below will be found the closing rates and sales for the last three days of the week: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50@5 75; good to prime 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5 00; decent to fair 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 50c@$1 50.

S Smith	I John	12	10,580	4 25
S Smith	B Mains	19	18,870	6 50
S Smith	W Atkinson	21	14,070	4 65
S Smith	Kinney	8	7,280	6 25
S Smith	J Jean	8	6,860	5 00
Orr & Williams	F Funk	14	14,500	7 00
Orr & Williams	F Funk	3	3,630	6 90

SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B	H Todd	44	₱ hd	$2 40
Hazlewood & B	Wm Alcorn	11	₱ hd	2 50
Hazlewood & B	Wm Alcorn	119	7,590	4 00
Hazlewood & B	Wm Alcorn	118	8,440	4 00
Hazlewood & B	E H Davis	200	20,520	5 10
Hazlewood & B	Shaw	36	2,980	5 00
Hazlewood & B	Sheldon	220	17,280	4 00
Hazlewood & B	B Miller	180	15,140	4 25
Hazlewood & B	Farrow	116	15,980	4 50
Hazlewood & B	J J Taylor	100	7,560	4 50
Hazlewood & B	J J Taylor	206	14,270	4 30
Hazlewood & B	J Aull	111	7,510	4 00
Hazlewood & B	J Latta	232	18,730	4 25
Hazlewood & B	J Landis	31	2,380	4 25
Hazlewood & B	E H Davis	32	2,470	4 25
Hazlewood & B	Aull & Myers	86	₱ hd	1 25
Hazlewood & B	Aull & Myers	9	₱ hd	1 50
Hedges & Taylor	E H Davis	126	9,920	4 75
Hedges & Taylor	E H Davis	63	₱ per head	2 00
Hedges & Taylor	E H Davis	221	15,560	3 75
Hedges & Taylor	E H Davis	107	7,230	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	Peacock & K	1,500	7,230	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Hill & P	401	32,970	4 12
Hedges & Taylor	Aull & Mays	247	18,650	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	J H Todd	224	15,590	3 90
Hedges & Taylor	J H Todd	59	4,030	4 00
S Smith	Pidcock & Co	215	7,940	4 75
S Smith	Pidcock & Co	113	9,380	3 25
S Smith	E H Davis	47	₱ head	2 75
S Smith	E H Davis	62	4,600	5 00
S Smith	E H Davis	28	₱ head	1 00
S Smith	E H Davis	268	16,800	4 25
S Smith	W Hill	180	11,320	4 50
S Smith	W Hill	103	₱ head	3 13
Holmes, L & Co	E H Davis	79	7,270	4 70
Holmes, L & Co	Pidcock & E	188	15,900	5 75
Holmes, L & Co	Pidcock & E	99	8,450	4 62
Holmes, L & Co	Pidcock & E	226	16,080	4 50
Holmes, L & Co	Pidcock & E	164	17,200	6 25
Holmes, L & Co	J B Landis	230	₱ head	2 00
Holmes, L & Co	W Hill	195	₱ head	3 25
Holmes, L & Co	C Alser	238	15,680	5 00

Hogs.

There was a fair stock of hogs in the market and sold readily at the following figures:

Extra Philadelphia	$10 50@10 60
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250	10 00@10 25
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220	9 25@9 75
Light stock hogs, 80 to 100	8 00@9 00

John G. Imhoff, weighmaster, reports the following as the number weighed by him during the week:

Monday	568	Thursday	821
Tuesday	460	Friday	1,038
Wednesday	2,370	Saturday	150
Total			5,379

Below are the sales for Thursday, Friday and Saturday:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co	77	21,610	$10 50
Orr & Williams	A Watson	58	11,300	9 60
Orr & Williams	E D Smith	8	2,010	9 65
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co	221	64,780	10 70
Orr & Williams	Voetter & Bran	30	21,690	10 70
Orr & Williams	A Watson	4	1,170	9 50
Orr & Williams	A Watson	88	29,250	9 75
Orr & Williams	A Watson	38	8,460	9 75
Orr & Williams	Reinthaler	98	23,130	10 25
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co	90	22,130	10 45
Holmes, L & Co	C M Keys	81	19,680	9 85
Holmes, L & Co	Voetter & B	104	22,980	9 62
Holmes, L & Co	Wilhelm	13	2,410	9 60
Holmes, L & Co	W Hedges	160	37,280	9 65
Holmes, L & Co	Hoerler	6	1,950	5 00
Holmes, L & Co	Watson	92	19,980	9 60
Holmes, L & Co	Imhoff	78	21,350	10 60
Holmes, L & Co	Watson	51	10,790	9 35
Holmes, L & Co	Imhoff	130	51,180	10 50
Holmes, L & Co	Voetter & B	96	21,310	9 50
Holmes, L & Co	Williams & A	2	310	6 00
Holmes, L & Co	Hoevler	10	2,830	3 00
Holmes, L & Co	Imhoff & Co	29	6,070	10 00
Holmes, L & Co	Imhoff & Co	39	7,910	9 95
S Smith	A Watson	34	7,250	9 60
S Smith	C M Kays	9	1,800	9 70
Hazlewood & B	Watson	9	2,124	10 00
Hedges & Taylor	Newport	102	19,330	9 75

Horses and Mules.

The entire stock was shipped East. There was very little demand for them in this market.

Milch Cows

Sold slowly at $40@80. The stock on hand was light.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 27.—Iron—The demand for Scotch pig is still confined to a few small parcels to meet the immediate wants of consumers, and prices are a little irregular; 50 tons Summerlee sold on private terms; American is without movement, but as there is very little offering, full prices prevail. Rails have been in improved request, but at easier prices; 3,500 tons 50 lb English sold at $58, and 400 do old double headed at $40 gold. Refined bar continues quiet at our quotation, and the market is inactive—the present price from store barely covers cost of importation, and is lower than it can be laid down here from Philadelphia, at the prices asked there.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

August 27.—Iron—The market has been extremely quiet for the past week, and the transactions limited. Pig iron is firmly held, with no disposition to press sales, the large companies being mostly sold up. We quote No. 1 foundry at $33@34. Sales of 1,000 tons Lehigh Crane No. 1 at $33 50. Grey Forge is dull at $28@29; and white mottled at $27@27.

Manufactured Iron—Bar is in strong request at $85 per ton for refined. Angles, channel and beams are advancing. Rails are firm at $70@71 at works—mills all full of orders. Old rails continue in demand. Sales of 5,000 tons D. H.'s at $39 50, gold, 100 tons T's and U's at $52; and 400 U's at $45, currency, all to arrive. There is an absence of more inquiry for scrap, and in the absence of sales we quote No. 1 wrought at $38@40.

Scotch Pig—Moves slowly at $24 50 for Glengarnock, and $35 for Eglenton.

Blooms—Move slowly.

Nails are always dull at this season of the year, and no improvement is looked for until the first of October, when the fall trade opens. In New York and Pittsburgh there have been small advances. We quote here at $1 40@4 50 for large and small lots.

Anchors and Chains—Are held firmly. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 7½c ₱ lb.—*Commercial List.*

IRONTON.

August 23—We cannot report any changes in the price of pig iron. The demand is firm, and manufacturers predict a rise soon.

Hecla cold blast, carwheel	$60@62
Mill hot blast	33@35
Foundry hot blast	36@40
Bituminous	36@38

Bar remains unchanged, the demand is brisk however.

All of the mills, the Machine Shop and the Stove Foundry are pushed to their utmost capacity.

The new fly-wheel in the Ironton Mill will soon be up, and the company intend to produce the best hoop iron manufactured.—*Journal.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 27.—Wool—The market is strong for all desirable grades of domestic, with an increasing demand, as the conviction is becoming quite general that higher prices are likely to prevail as the result of the comparatively light clip of Western. At present, as for some time past, the demand runs largely upon California, but as the stock of good grades of this kind are running low, consumers are beginning to turn their attention to the medium and fine qualities of Western fleece and extra pulled. Inferior kinds are relatively cheap, these not being much sought after. Foreign remains quiet, and with gold constantly fluctuating, currency prices are for the most part nominal. The sales comprise 200,000 lbs Fleece at 45@53 cents, unwashed Georgia at 35; unwashed Western, 30; low Ohio, 46@48 X and XX do., 49@52; XX and above do, 52@55; Michigan and State, 47@48, and mixed lots Western, 46@47. Also, 50,000 lbs pulled, 39@45 cents for super and extra, and Mestiza on private terms; 40,000 lbs Texas 20@33 for low to fine; 150,000 lbs Spring clip California, 23@32½ for burry to fine, free of burs; 15,000 lbs Lambs Pulled, 38@40, and 1,500 lbs Santiago on private terms.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

August 27.—Wool—There has been no great degree of activity in domestic wool since our last notice. The receipts from the West have been extremely light, and with very small stocks for this season of the year, and a little better tone in the market for woolen goods, holders are quiet stiff in their views, and a few are indifferent about realizing at present quotations. The sales comprise:—

20,000 lbs Ohio XX and above at	51c
2,000 lbs Ohio XXX	53c
18,000 lbs Ohio X and XX	50c
26,000 lbs Ohio medium	48@50c
2,000 lbs Ohio 1-4 and 3-8 blood	49c
20,000 lbs Ohio 3-4 blood	49c
4,000 lbs Ohio 3-8 blood	50c
1,500 lbs Ohio 1-4 blood	47c
5,000 lbs Ohio 1-4 blood	49c
1,000 lbs Ohio 1-2 blood, noils	57c
2,000 lbs Ohio common and 1-4 blood	49c
5,000 lbs Ohio medium	48c
5,000 lbs Merino pulled	50c
1,000 lbs Merino pulled	38½c

—*Commercial List.*

Oil Exports from Philadelphia.

Export from Philadelphia to foreign ports from January 1, 1870, to date:

	This Week.	Previously 1870.	Same in 1869.
Bilbea	......	277,543	137,598
Antwerp	444,112	7,946,464	4,421,377
Cork	267,729	2,471,912	1,787,047
Hamburg	......	2,586,969	1,167,416
West Indies, Br	......	67,811	32,482
West Indies, Sp	......	55,666	18,037
Liverpool	......	208,965	489,825
Porto Rico	......	18,160	2,410
London	......	382,296	914,421
Bremen	......	1,965,857	1,299,844
Halifax, N. S	......	......	000
Oporto	......	77,751	51,221
Laguayra	......	2,000	10,561
Genoa	103,931	537,954	65,910
Stettin	......	1,350,180	1,104,901
Rotterdam	......	1,600,180	1,241,467
Elsinore	86,244	298,517	694,523
Gibraltar	......	1,742,234	1,133,758
Lisbon	......	238,715	93,685
Marseilles	149,893	296,733	219,718
Odessa	......	56,373	......
Havre	......	1,930,793	461,717
Riga	......	164,043	152,797
Malaga	......	78,158	150,472
Jamaica	2,000	9,000	11,040
Cronstadt	......	672,181	976,282
Curacos	......	......	717
Hull, E	......	55,337	125,366
Sisal, Mex	......	7,000	380
Konigsburg	......	459,112	306,312
Revel	......	43,709	......
Stockholm	......	......	94,985
Ancona	......	45,036	......
Abo, Finland	......	60,072	......
Trieste	77,766	285,175	254,992
Amsterdam	......	351,021	......
Bristol, E	......	90,706	170,457
Dublin	......	......	57,933
Barcelona	......	127,371	141,190
Naples	......	......	52,885
Pernambuco	......	......	5,000
Copenhagen	......	563,610	......
Danzig	......	691,671	138,502
Leghorn	......	291,398	85,830
Civita Vecchia	......	142,621	......
Exeter	......	......	61,108
Lubeck	......	141,755	......
Corunna	......	67,231	......
Stockholm	......	110,302	......
Bordeaux	......	96,355	......
Dunkirk	......	883,087	......
Totals	1,121,708	27,510,333	18,105,968

—*Commercial List.*

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, August 28, 1870.

River stationary, with four feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 70° at 6 P. M.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 27, 1870.

River falling fast with twenty-eight inches of water in the channel. Weather clear and cool.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
W. F. Curtiss	Harlan	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	J. P. Smith	Geneva.
Trader	Reno	Wheeling.
Mollie Moore	Moore	New Orleans.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet and falling. The weather during the day was very warm.

THE towboat Mary Ann left for Louisville on Saturday, with 90,000 bushels of coal.

THE Mollie Moore, Captain Moore, left for New Orleans on Saturday, with an excellent trip.

THE steamer Camelia has been sold to a Louisville company, to be delivered on her return from Memphis.

CAPT. JOHN S. PATTERSON and others have purchased the steamer Charles B. Church for $21,000 cash.

CAPT. JOS. BROWN, a well known steamboat owner and capitalist, has purchased the Paschall House, at St. Louis, for $100,000.

THE Treasury Department has decided that in all cases where the tonnage tax has been paid prior to the repeal of the act levying the tonnage tax, *i. e.* July 16, 1870, that the amount cannot be refunded to the parties who so paid.

ACCIDENT.—A Cairo dispatch of Friday says: The Armada burst a steam pipe this morning at Paducah, severely but not fatally scalding the second engineer, Thomas Ware. No other damage was done. The Armada will be out on time to-morrow.

THE fine packet W. F. Curtiss, Captain Harlan, leaves this day for Wheeling and intermediate ports, at twelve M. Passengers and shippers will please take notice. Mr. Caldwell, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE following card, relative to general average adjustment at New Orleans, will prove alike interesting to boatmen, shippers and underwriters: Editors Review—In regard to the sharp strictures, in the July number of your *Review*, on general average and adjustments of steamboat losses, "made up" in New Orleans, it is due to myself and firm that I should mention that for several years prior to last October (when I associated my son in business with me) no general average adjustments of steamboat losses had been stated in my office, and in confirmation of this, if you or the underwriters on cargo, who complain of the New Orleans general average adjustments of steamboat losses, will refer to the bills for general average contributions paid by them, it will be seen that neither my name nor that of my firm is inserted therein as having adjusted the cases. My attention for four or five years prior to last October, and since then that of my firm, has been exclusively given to the adjustment of general and particular average cases of sailing and steamships, and to the stating of partial loss claims on cargo by sea-going vessels. Arthur C. Waugh, Average Adjuster. New Orleans, August 12, 1870.

Revolution in Steamboat Architecture

When the discussion of the subject of building iron boats was introduced by the *Republican* some months ago, we advanced our ideas on the subject with becoming caution but hoping that the agitation of the subject would call out the views of scientific engineers, and thus increase the general stock of knowledge on this to St. Louis vitally important subject. The press of Louisville, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Pittsburgh and other cities, have taken up the subject, and many articles have appeared advocating, indeed, the proposed reconstruction of our river marine, but assigning no very cogent reasons why such a change ought to be made. The defects in the models of our river steamers, may be conjectured, but not according to scientific deductions; consequently the mode of remedying the defects only vaguely supposed cannot be pointed out. We think the subject deserving of consideration. In writing about iron steamboats, and discussing their merits and advantages as compared with the old type of wooden boats, it is not sufficient to assert, as all newspaper articles written upon this subject do, that iron is more durable than wood. It is an indubitable fact that iron boats are longer "lived," are less liable to be snagged and have more buoyancy than wooden ones, and have greater carrying capacity with the same measurements and are infinitely stronger. But at the same time that it is proposed to make this vital change in our river marine, let us also in the same connection inquire if something cannot be done, by the adoption of other lines for the hulls of our boats whereby we can secure greater efficiency both as regards speed and tonnage. It has been well suggested by engineers in this city, that there should be established between St. Louis and New Orleans two lines of steamers, one exclusively for passengers and their luggage, and built for speed to rival railroad time, while the other shall be exclusively a freight line and built with a view to the greatest carrying capacity. These boats must obviously have very different lines, and in the first instant the question to be determined is, what the configuration of a vessel must be to pass through the water at any desired speed with the least resistance, and in the second instance what form of vessel should be adopted in order to realize the maximum carrying capacity with any given dimensions, observing a due regard for the general efficiency of the boat. The resistance to vessels passing through water, as far as we can ascertain, would seem to be made up of two elements—the one the bow and stern resistance, caused partly by direct pressure of the water, tending to force the vessel back, arising from the difference of level between the bow and stern, and partly by the power lost in blunt bows in giving a direct impulse to the water, while the second and most important part, because the most difficult to obviate, is due to the friction of the water on the sides and bottom of the boat. There undoubtedly are laws governing the formation of the hulls of vessels—from which our boat builders seem widely to have departed—the observance of which would reduce the bow and stern resistances to any desired extent, would secure the greatest possible useful effect of the power applied, the most economical expenditure of fuel, and reduce our steamboat system to a degree of efficiency such as it never can attain while we cling so pertinaciously to the old practices, which have nothing to recommend or sustain them except that they always have been used since the inauguration of steamboating. It is an intensely interesting subject, and we should be glad to learn from those of our engineers who profess acquaintance with the art of boat building their views upon the subject of iron steamboats, the readiness with which iron plates can be moulded to any desired form, the forms of hulls which encounter the least resistance from water; not given merely as assertions, but substantiated by cogent reasoning and by reference to established facts, and giving the ratios of the resistances in boats as they vary in their forms and dimensions. We therefore invite a scientific examination of this very important matter. It does seem to us that while great advances have been made in all the departments of human enterprise and discovery, that the scientific minds of the age have strangely overlooked the one direction taken by the important auxiliary of modern convenience and source of wealth—the steam navigation of our numerous continental water ways. Let the subject be discussed as it deserves, and important results will undoubtedly follow.—*St. Louis Republican.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116⅛@116¼.

NEW YORK, August 27—P. M.

COTTON.

The total cotton crop of the year is now figured at 3,256,720 bales.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement shows a heavy loss in legal reserve owing to its continued outflow to Europe and the commencement of the Western drain of currency to move the crops. Considerable amounts of currency have also been sent to Boston during the week. The banks now hold only $9,881,000 above twenty-five per cent. required by law.

Loans	$273,986,971	Decrease	$1,786,008
Specie	19,639,381	Decrease	1,693,962
Circulation	22,904,906	Increase	65,139
Deposits	201,366,700	Decrease	3,564,618
Legal Tenders	48,806,713	Decrease	1,293,573

MONEY.

Easy at 4@5 per cent. on call; for time loans 7 per cent, and a commission of ½@¼ per cent for ninety days.

STERLING.

Nominal at 109½@110.

GOLD.

Very dull and rather weak; opened at 116⅝, sold down to 116⅛, and closed at 116⅛@116¼. Carrying rates 3 per cent. to flat. Clearances $45,000,000. Export to-day $230,650, and for the week $1,197,162. The Sub-Treasury received for customs during the week $3,514,550, and disbursed as coin interest $266,932.

GOVERNMENTS.

Unchanged. Coupons of 1881, 114½@114¾; 1862, 112@112⅜; 1864, 110⅞@111⅛; 1865, 111⅛@111¼; new, 109⅝@110; 1867, 109⅝@110; 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; currencies, 111⅛@112.

STATE SECURITIES.

Quiet and firmer. Missouris, 90½; old Tennessees, 61; new, 59½; Virginias, 65; old North Carolinas, 52; new, 31.

STOCKS.

Dull and Steady. Canton 60½; Cumberland 30; Western Union Telegraph 33⅝; Quicksilver 4½; Mariposa 6 do preferred 8½; Water Power 12½; Hartford and Erie 3½; Adams Express 63¾; Wells-Fargo 12½; American 40½; United States 41; Pacific Mail 37⅞; New York Central 94; New York Central scrip 89½; Erie 22½; do preferred 42; Harlem 131½; do preferred 132; Michigan Central 118; Lake Shore 91¼; Illinois Central 133; Pittsburgh 104⅝; Rock Island 112⅝; Northwestern 81; do preferred 85⅝; New Jersey Central 101½; St. Paul 59⅝; do preferred 76½; Wabash 51; do preferred 77; Ft. Wayne 94; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 51; Chicago and Alton 111½; preferred 111½; Ohio and Mississippi 28⅝; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 17; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 77; Burlington and Quincy 148.

Sub-treasury balance—Gold $87,644,510; currency $9,756,316.

Imports for the week—Dry Goods $3,595,258; general merchandise $445,206.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 27, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Firmer and fairly active and ½@1c higher; sales of new at $1 11@1 11½ in store, and $1 11@1 12½ seller September for old; 93@95c posted; 93c@$1 00 for regular to fresh receipts. This afternoon dull and unchanged.

CORN—Opened dull and closed firmer at 68@68½c for No 2; this afternoon steady at 68⅜@69c for seller September.

OATS—Easier and ½c lower, closing at 37@37½c.

RYE—Firmer and ½c higher, closing at 69@69½c for No 2.

BARLEY—Less active, closing at $1 13@1 13½ for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Closed quiet at 88c for wood, and 89c for ironbound.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork $28. Lard 15¼@16c. Dry salted shoulders 12½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $9 25@9 55 for common to good smooth.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Cotton steady: sales 200 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 24,462 bbls; flour heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 9,200 bbls at $5 35@5 60 for superfine western and State; $5 70@5 90 for extra do; $6 05@6 35 for good to choice do; $6 20@6 75 for white wheat western extra; $6 80@7 40 for extra Ohio; $6 00@8 75 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour heavy: sales 350 bbls at $4 50@6 15. Corn meal quiet. Whisky unchanged; sales 375 bbls at 94@95c, chiefly 94½c. Receipts of wheat 127,823 bush; wheat unchanged; sales 91,000 bush at $1 07½ for rejected spring; $1 18@1 24 for No. 2 spring; $1 15 for inferior do; $1 30 for No 1 spring; $1 35 for new do; $1 40@1 42 for winter red and amber western; $1 42@1 50 for new red and amber Southern; $1 60 for white western. Rye dull. Receipts of corn 93,778 bush; corn dull and heavy: sales of 64,000 bush at 85@87c for new mixed western; 95c for yellow western; 95c@$1 for sound yellow. Receipts of oats 69,043 bush; oats dull and unsettled; sales 33,000 bushels at 50@55c for western; 51@55c for Ohio and State. Coal unchanged. Leather firm: Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light 28@31c. Wool quiet: sales 200,000 pounds at 49@52½c for domestic fleece; 31@45c for unwashed; 28@47½c for pulled; 50c for tubbed; 26@35c for California. Hay quiet and firm. Hops unchanged at 15@25c. Coffee quiet. Sugar inactive: sales 440 hhds at 9½@10c for Cuba; 9⅝@10c for Porto Rico. Molasses nominal. Rice in moderate request; sales 25 tierces at 9@9½c. Petroleum quiet at 12¾c for crude; 25@26½c for refined. Turpentine 39½@40c. Manufactured copper steady; ingot quiet at 21@21½c for lake. Pig iron dull and irregular at $32 50@33 50 for Scotch, and $30@34 for American. Bar inactive at $75 00 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at 11½@11¾c gold for Russia. Nails firm at 4½c for cut; 5½@5¾c for clinch, and 23@28c for horse shoe. Pork dull and heavy: sales 250 bbls at $28 25 for mess; $24 00@25 00 for prime, and $30 00@32 00 for prime mess; also, 250 bbls mess, September on private terms. Beef quiet: sales 60 bbls at $12@18 for plain mess; $16@19 for extra mess. Beef hams lower: sales 50 bbls at $32 50. Tierce beef quiet at $26@28 for prime mess and $30@31 for India mess. Cut meats dull at 16@17c for pickled hams. Middles quiet: sales 60 boxes at 16c for long clear. Lard dull and heavy: sales 300 tierces at 15@15½c for steam; 17@17½c for kettle rendered; also, 1,000 tierces, August at 16½c, September, 16½c. Butter steady at 20@35c for western. Cheese quiet at 10@15c. Freights to Liverpool firmer, flour is 1s 6d; wheat 6½@6¾d by steamer.

LATEST.

Flour closed dull and declining. Wheat steady with a moderate export demand at $1 19@1 24 for No 2 spring, and $1 40@1 42 for winter, red and western. Rye nominal. Oats irregular at 51@55c for new Ohio. Corn heavy at 85@86c for new mixed western. Pork dull and nominal at $28 12@28 25 for mess. Beef steady. Cut meats nominal. Bacon firm and quiet. Lard heavy at 16⅛@16½c for steam. Eggs dull and heavy at 22@23c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 17½c for middlings. Hemp and bagging steady and unchanged. Flour quiet and weak: super $4 25@4 50; extra $4 75@5 00; XX $5 25@5 50; XXX $5 75@6 50. Wheat easy at yesterday's prices; No 2 red fall $1 12@1 13; No 1 $1 18@1 19. Corn dull: mixed 65@66c; yellow 70@71c; white 73c; choice 75c. Oats dull at 35@37c bulk, and 40@43c sacked. Barley quiet: prime Nebraska $1. Rye in better demand at 73@75c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Highwines steady. Provisions dull and unchanged; nothing but a moderate jobbing business doing. Lard dull and nominal at 15½@16c. Cattle in good demand at 5@7½c for prime to choice. Hogs firm at 8½@10c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Flour lower and dull: family $5 75@6. Wheat dull and prices lower: red $1 10@1 15 for Nos 2 and 1. Corn unchanged and dull at 75@77c. Oats unchanged at 40@50c for new. Rye steady at 82@85c. Barley scarce and firm at $1 15@1 25. Cotton unchanged and nominal at 18@19½c. Whisky dull at 90@91c. Provisions dull: mess pork held at $29 50; bulk meats 12@15c; bacon 14½@17@18c. Lard held at 15½c. Butter unchanged at 26@27c. Cheese 13@14c and dull. No change in oils: linseed 95c; lard oil $1 17@1 20. Gold 116⅛ buying. Exchange par buying.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Flour very dull; spring wheat extra family $6 25@6 75; Pennsylvania $6 25@7 50; Ohio do $7 00@7 50. Wheat very dull; new western red $1 41@1 42; white $1 60. Rye nominal at 90c. Corn unchanged: mixed western 88@92c. Oats steady: new western 48@50c. Provisions—small business. Petroleum feverish: crude 16c; refined 25@25¼c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 27.—Wheat dull and nominally lower; No 1 red held at $1 25, $1 25 bid. Corn dull and heavy; No 1 offered at 83c; No 2 at 81c. Oats in good demand. Petroleum—market very firm; crude $4 20@4 25 ₱ bbl; refined 22@22½c ₱ gallon.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 27.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet but steady: No 2 white Wabash $1 36@1 36½; No 1 $1 31; amber Michigan, fresh, $1 29½; old $1 29; No 2 amber Illinois $1 25; No 1 red Wabash, fresh, $1 26½; No 3 do $1 17. Corn steady: No 1 76@77c; No 2 74c. Oats quiet but steady: No 1 43½c, fresh. Freights dull and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—Flour dull and favors buyers: western super $5 50@6 00; extra $6 25@6 75; family $7@7 50. Wheat steady and unchanged: western red winter $1 35@1 40. Corn—western white 93@95c; mixed 85@87c. Oats 50@53c. Rye 85@90c. Provisions entirely unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91@93c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Dry Goods—Weather very fine, and although it is a close week the market is active for all descriptions of goods, with little or no changes in prices, except an advance of ¼c in Pequot A brown sheetings, which are selling at 14½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 28.—Wheat dull and 2c lower for white extra $1 40; No 1 $1 31; amber steady at $1 28. Oats firmer at 43c. Barley—No 1 $2 ₱ cental.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 27.—Flour dull; choice Wisconsin $5 00@5 50. Wheat dull at $1 11½ for No 1; $1 02½ for No. 2. coarse grains nominal.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—Cotton dull and nominally 18½c; receipts 149 bales; exports 278 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 80c. Oats 50c. Hay irregular at $30@36. Bran $15 50. Corn meal $4 50. Pork $30 50. Lard 17½@18½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 15½c; sides 18½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 17½c; sales 420 bales; receipts 111 bales; stock 29,654 bales.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	5	Zug & Co. m	2
Bryan & Caughey, m	5	Coleman, Rahm & Co, m	1
Eyerson, P & Co. m	2	Pitts I and F Co, m	3
J. Wood, Sons & Co, m	3	Lewis, Oliver & P, m	1
J W Porter, metal	6		
Total			27

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wm Smith & Co, metal	1
Total	1

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	8	J Reamer, m	4
John Moorhead	4		
Total			16

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Beyers & McCullough, o	4	Coleman & Preston, o	2
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	2	Lewis, Oliver & P, o	2
Wm Clark & Co, o	2	McKnight, P & Co, o	3
Total			18

OIL TANK FOR SALE.

A Very Superior Iron Tank, with Iron Top,

Favorably located, and constructed of Nos. 6 and 7 and 8 Iron, is 50 feet in diameter and 23 feet high. Capacity about 8,500 barrels. Will be sold low by the Executors of the Estate of W. McClintock, at 23 FIFTH AVENUE, or by JOHN BENN, No. 4 Perry Building, Duquesne Way.

EXCELSIOR Money Drawer, WITH Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.

Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at

84 WOOD STREET.

S. B. SWEM, AGENT.

W. G. ANDERSON, FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY, Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS; TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c. ALSO, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY. ☞Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

THE FLEET STEAMER BELLE,

J. P. SMITH ...... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT ...... Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

LEAVES DAILY, AT 5 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or at Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.

WM. McELLROY & CO., Agents.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M., 5 P. M.,

For all Points on the Monongahela River

STEAMER ELECTOR ...... CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN ...... CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT ...... CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

CINCINNATI.

For Cincinnati.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves Bellaire EVERY TUESDAY on the arrival of the Evening Train from Pittsburgh.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR ...... Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on Board.

PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS—12 M.

THE FINE STEAMER W. F. CURTIS,

W. H. HARLAN ...... Captain.
H. C. CALDWELL ...... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

LEAVES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, 12 M.

THE FINE STEAMER TRADER,

JOHN L. RENO ...... Captain.
C. H. BENTEL ...... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

Freight received on Wharfboat at all hours.

JAS. COLLINS, Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers,

City of Brussels, City of London,
City of Paris, City of Washington,
City of Brooklyn, City of Baltimore,
City of Antwerp, City of New York.
And others.

Will sale from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold.		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or WM. BINGHAM, JR., No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE STEAMSHIPS Roman, Norman, Saxon and Aries,

FORM A SEMI-WEEKLY LINE, SAILING FROM PHILADELPHIA ON Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M., AND FROM Boston on Same Days, at 3 P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO, Philadelphia, or WHITNEY & SAMPSON, Boston.

FOR SALE—

Machinery Wreck of the Steamer Star, sunk at Bellaire bridge, and now at Monongahela Wharf. Two Engines, 18 inch Cylinder, 7 feet stroke, 4 Boilers, 26 inches by 24 feet. Shaft, Flanges, Chains, Braces, &c. For further particulars call on J. D. JOHNSON, No. 90 Water street.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals for the Graduation, Masonry and Ballast of each, separately or all collectively, of the Eight Sections of about a mile each of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will be received at the Company's Office, in Pittsburgh, up to the 10th of August proximo, inclusive. A Specification, Plan and Profile of the Branch Road, will be ready for inspection at the same place on the [illegible] of July, which will give bidders ample time for inspection of the work. BENJ. H. LATROBE, Chief Engineer P. and C. R. R.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received until 12 M. 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, at Charleston, W. Va., and until 12 M. 28TH SEPTEMBER, in Richmond, Va., for the construction of about two thousand lineal feet of "Howe Truss" Bridging, in Spans ranging from 50 to 150 feet, on the line of the C. and O. R. R., between the Falls of Kanawha and the Ohio river. Bids will be received for the whole or any part of it. Specifications may be had on application to W. A. KUPER, Principal Assistant Engineer, Charleston, W. Va. Also, at the same time and places, for the Graduation, &c., of a Section on New River, about thirty-five miles above its mouth, including a Tunnel 1,800 feet in length. The right to reject any or all Proposals is reserved. H. D. WHITCOMB, Chief Engineer.

CLOTHING.

AUGUST, 1870

CLOSING SALE OF SUMMER GOODS

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Now Offering at Great Bargains

Gray & Logan, 47 SIXTH, (LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).

FINE WATCHES BAILEY & Co 12th & CHESTNUT ST, PHILADELPHIA. Perfection Timers.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

Inquiries promptly replied to.

Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

REMOVAL. E. Edmundson & Son, UPHOLSTERERS, NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS, REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS of Latest French Designs. WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES. SPRING MATTRESSES and MATRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead. Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order. E. EDMUNDSON & SON, 55 MARKET STREET.

PLANTS, PLANTS. CHOICE Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, &c., &c. A large stock for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses. JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, 113 Smithfield street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, *OIL CLOTHS.* Lowest Rates of the Season.

McCallum Bros., 51 FIFTH AVENUE. 51.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS CAN NOW BE HAD AT McFARLAND & COLLINS' 71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

They are taking Stock and will Close Out many of the Best *Brussels and Ingrains,* AT LESS THAN FIRST COST.

☞CALL SOON AND GET THE CHOICE.

CARPETS. A LARGE STOCK OF Tapestry and Body Brussels For Parlors, Halls and Offices. TWO-PLY, TAPESTRY INGRAINS AND THREE-PLY, For Chambers, Dining Rooms and Nurseries. COCOA MATTINGS, In all widths, for Churches and Public Halls, all of which we offer at POPULAR PRICES. Bovard, Rose & Co. 21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS. Oliver McClintock & Co's NEW CARPET ROOMS. We have inaugurated the Opening of our New Rooms, the Finest West of New York, with the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, And all Minor Grades, of CARPETS, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., &c., EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. LOWEST RATES SINCE 1861. OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., 23 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After JUNE 12, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	12:50 a m	Mail Train	11:50 p m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Fast Line	12:12 a m
*Cincinnati Ex	12:35 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	10:00 a m
Philada. Ex.	3:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	2:40 p m
Fast Line	7:40 p m	*Pacific Ex.	10:40 a m
		*Way Passen'r	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Ac.	10:20 a m	Brit'n Ac No. 1	7:30 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 3	3:05 p m	Johnstown Ac.	9:40 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p m
Walls Ac No. 5	6:05 p m	Walls No. 4	5:50 p m
Walls No. 4	5:10 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	8:50 p m	Walls Ac No. 5	7:20 p m
Walls No. 6	11:00 p m	Wilkinsb'g Ac.	10:00 p m

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.

For further particulars apply to W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time.)

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springd'le No 1	6:40 a m	Mail	6:55 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac.	1:28 p m	Express	2:20 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:35 p m	Springd'le No 1	3:05 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:20 p m
Springd'le No 2	6:40 p m	Springd'le No 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday. The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 8:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:00 P. M.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny city.

For further information apply to JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 12, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	12:43 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	1:45 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	7:03 a m	Pacific Express	1:28 p m
Erie & Ygn Ex.	6:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:38 p m
Chicago Ex.	10:43 a m	Cleveland Ex	3:38 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex.	2:58 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Pacific Ex.	3:08 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	7:08 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:33 p m	Ch&StLouis Ex	7:18 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	6:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:13 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac.	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac.	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:43 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Pacific Express arrives daily. Chicago Express leaves daily. Fast line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Pan Handle Trains on and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1870.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	12:38 a m	12:13 p m
Fast Line	10:48 a m	7:18 p m
Southern Express	3:23 p m	12:13 a m
ACCOMMODATIONS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a m	6:28 p m
McDonald Accommodation	11:28 a m	7:33 a m
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:03 p m	9:38 a m
McDonald Accommodation	6:03 p m	3:13 p m

Sunday Church Train leaves McDonald 8:43 a. m., arriving in Pittsburgh 9:58 a. m. Returning, will leave Pittsburgh 12:58 p. m., and arrive at McDonald at 2:13 p. m.

The 10:48 a. m. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:13 Noon Express will arrive daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, three Through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Day Express	7:50 a m	8:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
Way Passenger	9:30 a m	
Mail Train		6:00 p m
Brady's Bend Ac.	3:25 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:15 p m	8:10 a m
1st Hulton	6:40 a m	6:25 a m
2d Hulton	5:00 p m	5:00 p m
3d Hulton	11:00 a m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:45 a m	1:50 p m
Church Trains to and from Hulton (Sundays)	1:00 p m	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations. Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Brocton. Ruff's Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6th, 1870, Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Glenwood Ac.	7:45 a m	Glenwood Ac.	7:33 a m
Way Passenger	9:05 a m	West Newt'n Ac	8:35 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:30 a m	Express Train	10:10 a m
Express Train	3:15 p m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
West Newton Ac.	3:45 p m	Way Passeng'r	3:55 p m
Braddocks Ac.	5:30 p m	Mail Train	7:00 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac.	7:00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	10:10 a m
West Newton Church Tr'n	12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n	10:10 a m

Sunday only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

HENRY REA, JR., Produce Commission Merchant, In Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, &c. Orders for Shipping promptly attended to. HENRY REA, Jr., 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY, JOHN STULEN, Jr., PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER. Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art. Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

IRON ORE, RAILROAD IRON. "IRON RIDGE" COLD SHORT ORE, for Furnaces and Fixing. Second quality Railroad Iron, for Side Tracks, Local Roads, &c, cheap and good. For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA. ORGANIZED IN 1845. Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days, MONDAY and THURSDAY.

DIRECTORS:
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The Safe Deposit Company OF PITTSBURGH, FOR THE Safe Keeping of Valuables, UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults, NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.

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DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas

STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

☞Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Glendinning, Davis & Amory, No. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city. Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York

Tradesmen's National Bank, WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

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REMOVAL. HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STS., PITTSBURGH, PA., (Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds. ☞ Sight Drafts on London.

HATS AND CAPS.

Hats and Caps, AT WHOLESALE

FULL LINE MEN'S AND BOYS' *FUR, WOOL,* Straw and Palm Leaf HATS.

LATEST STYLES OF CAPS.

ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT *Lowest Eastern Prices.*

R. H. PALMER, 84 WOOD STREET.

New Goods Received Daily.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS. Improved Money Drawer, &c. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVE., PITTSBURGH.

BUY NONE BUT THE BEST. THE IMPROVED SAMPSON AND HOWE STANDARD SCALES. Warranted and kept in repair for five years FREE OF CHARGE. Also, a variety of SCALES always on hand, IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER. E. H. SOUDER, 102 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOFF'S TRADE MARK MALT EXTRACT.

THE POPULARITY OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is known to every one in Europe and many in America—it is not confined to any particular class; in Europe Emperors and Kings drink it as well the people. The first have conferred upon Mr. JOHANN HOFF numerous decorations and diplomas and the latter have sent him thousands of letters in which they laud in the highest terms the benefits of this tonic beverage on the stomach; and physicians both here and abroad unite in pronouncing it a safe and efficacious remedy for Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. TARRANT & CO., 278 GREENWICH ST., N. Y., Sole Agents for United States, etc.

PURE WHISKY. WM. H. HOLMES, Wholesale Dealer in prime Old and New Copper Distilled RYE WHISKY, (tax paid or in bond). BROWNSVILLE, PA. ☞We have the largest stock of Free and Bonded Whisky in the Monongahela Valley. The attention of Druggists and others is called to the important fact that Holmes' Whisky is all warranted pure and to give satisfaction.

GROCERIES, &C.

50 BBLS. EXTRA No. 1 LARD OIL, 75 Bbls. No. 2 LARD OIL. JUST ARRIVING AND FOR SALE BY REESE OWENS, NO. 23 SEVENTH AVENUE.

15,000 lbs Prime Bright Bacon Shoulders;
20,000 lbs Cincinnati Sugar Cured Shoulders;
10,000 lbs Ribbed Bacon Sides;
6,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides;
75 tierces Sugar Cured Hams, best Cincinnati brands;
10 tierces Sugar Cured Dried Beef, best Cincinnati brands;
3,000 lbs Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, best Cincinnati brands;
10 dozen Sugar Cured Beef Tongues;
30 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.

E. PATTERSON, DEALER IN Groceries and Produce, ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT, CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, WEST NEWTON, PA.

In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions, and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant SODA FOUNTAIN, Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK ...... JOHN J. M'DERMOT

REMOVAL. Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Flour and Seed Dealers, Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse, No. 231 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Samuel H. Baird, 112 SECOND AVENUE. Invites the attention of the Trade to the Largest and Freshest Stock of Teas, Coffees and Spices TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. Always on hand CHEAP a full assortment of CHOICE GROCERIES.

INSURANCE.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Fire Insurance Exclusively.
Cash Capital ...... $200,000.
Cash Assets July 1, 1870, $550,732 90.
GEO. W. DEAN, Agent, 37 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
E. L. ELLISON, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH, INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL ...... $175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—N. E. CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
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JNO. McDEVITT ...... Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY ...... Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.
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John McDevitt, William Rea,
George A. Berry, Robert Dalzell,
Wm. H. Forsyth, William Means,
James Woodburn, Geo. W. Dilworth,
Samuel B. Robison, David McCandless,
R. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor
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WM. A. SHEPARD ...... Secretary.
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Insures against loss or damage by fire.
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W. G. Johnson, S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones, J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea, John S. Dilworth,
Capt. Thos. Snowden, George Bingham,
Barclay Preston, Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier.
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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John Watt, Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John E. Parke, Wm. Vankirk,
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Wm. F. Lang, Samuel McCrickart,
C. H. Love, Charles Arbuckle,
WM. PHILLIPS ...... President.
JOHN WATT ...... Vice President.
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WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK ...... President.
WM. P. HERBERT ...... Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD ...... General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
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Alexander Speer, David M. Long,
Wm. Morrison, John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke, D. Ihmsen,
Wm. S. Evans, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Phillip Reymer.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

HARDWARE.

Logan, Gregg & Co. DEALERS IN HARDWARE, 52 Wood Street. Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Shoes and Nails, Nail Rod, BUILDING HARDWARE. Which we offer at LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock. Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

THE BEAVER FALLS Cutlery Company, Having Opened Salesrooms at NO. 70 WOOD ST., Invite an examination of their Stock of Superior American Cutlery Exclusively of their own manufacture. QUALITY UNSURPASSED. Now in Store and daily arriving from their Works, all the well known and approved, together with new and elegant styles of Table Knives and Forks, Carvers, Bread Knives, Butchers' and Cooks' Knives, &c., &c. ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Pocket Knives, Pen Knives, Sportsmen's Knives, Pruners, Budders, etc., etc., etc. Special attention is invited to an assortment of BREAKFAST CARVERS AND Carved Ivory, Dinner and Dessert Sets, NOW OFFERING. Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, No. 70 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR. A Choice Selection of WINTER FLOUR. Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSINS for sale by D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

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S. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY E. KING, Philadelphia. WARING & KING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS, Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Persons visiting BROOKVILLE, Jefferson county Penna., will do well to call on Dr. W. J. McKnight & Bro., Druggists, CLEMENTS HOUSE, Where they can at all times find the best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS; also, BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices. FANCY NOTIONS, &c. Prescriptions filled at all hours. THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL can always be found on their counter, and subscriptions received for both Daily and Weekly.

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rooms for Rent—174 Second avenue.
School Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Continental Insurance Company—Arrott & Lockhart.
Richmond Prints—Richmond Manufacturing Co.
Dr. Wolcott—251½ Penn street.
Episcopal Classical Academy—Begins Sept. 5.
Situation Wanted—H.
$15,000 Wanted—Manufacturer.
Drug Store for Sale—Harris & Ewing.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Catarrh Cured—251½ Penn street.
Dr. Wolcott—251½ Penn street.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Masonic Hall—MacEvoy's Hibernicon.
Prof. Thompson's Seminary—Begins September 5.
Bishop Bowman Institute—Begins Monday, September 11.
Ayer's Latin School—Opens Monday, September 5.
City Bonds For Sale—Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
To Spring Manufacturers—A. H. Rowand.
Cream Ale—[illegible] & Co.
Planing Mill for Sale or Exchange—Duff & Leggat.
White Lead, Oil, etc.—McClarran & McKennan.
New Goods—Morganstern & Co.
Patent Swing Crib—Lemon & Weise.
Teas, Flour and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Remarkable Cure—Wolcott's Pain Paint.
School of Design for Women—Opens Sept. 12.
Pupils Received—L. H. Buckingham.
Perfumed Carbolic Soap—Joseph Fleming.

OHIO NEWS.

The seventeenth year locusts have made their appearance in the vicinity of Canfield.

The Peterson family had a reunion near Xenia a few days ago. Three hundred and twenty-five of them, together with a number of friends, sat down to a banquet, it requiring a table six hundred feet long to accommodate them. The oldest person present was ninety-four years, and the youngest six month old.

It is said the vineyards on Kelley Island will turn out about half a full crop, or about a ton and a half to the acre.

On Wednesday, August 31, there will be a reunion at Ashland of the 23d, 42d, 102d and 120th regiments. Gen. Garfield, Gov. Hayes and Chaplain Collier are to make speeches.

A certificate of increase of the capital stock of the Belfont Iron Works Company, of Lawrence county, in the sum of $120,000, was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, Monday.

A husband and wife at Cincinnati were recently discovered in a beastly state of intoxication at their own home, with three children lying close to them upon pallets of straw, but so weak from long fasting as to be unable to move either hand or foot.

Emma H. Jones, a young inmate of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, has fallen heiress to a legacy of $50,000 by the death of a grandfather.

The Longworth estate in Cincinnati pays $25,000 city tax.

At Dayton, a man name Snavely fell from a pear tree and broke his neck.

Frederick Metzger, an aged citizen of Dayton, died suddenly on Sunday, from over-exertion.

On Thursday morning last, John Cunningham, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Harrison county, was thrown from a horse, about a mile out of Cadiz, and instantly killed.

Four young men, all sixteen years of age, were drowned Friday evening, by the upsetting of a skiff in the Ohio river, near the mouth of the Licking. There were five boys in the boat, and only one escaped.

A small boy of some ten years, named Rhoues, was lodged in the Logan county jail, Wednesday night for *whipping his mother* and little brother. We understand he is more than a tyro desperado. His mother threatening to whip him on one occasion, he exclaimed that he would hurt the baby if she did, and on her whipping him, he jabbed a fork through the child's arm.

A boy near Independence, Richland county, in beheading a couple of chickens, succeeded in cutting off two of his fingers and frightening a couple of men who were endeavoring to raise a heavy piece of timber to the top of a framework, so they let the timber fall. Five persons were killed outright and several others injured.

Rev. Samuel J. Cox, an old and estimable citizen of Zanesville, died on Monday, in the eighty-first year of his age.

The question of extending the corporate limits of Steubenville is being discussed.

The city of Cleveland on Saturday last completed the purchase of the right of laying the Nicolson pavement, paying therefor $30,000. One hundred and fifteen thousand yards of the pavement have been laid in that city, and on this a royalty of $35,000 has been paid.

The Elmore *Courier* says a cucumber measuring four feet two and a half inches was brought into market by Mr. Jacob Voelkle, which was raised by himself on his farm near Elmore.

A gang of swindlers is operating very successfully in the interior of the State in a very extraordinary way. One of the three composing the gang drives to a town and makes anxious inquiries if two men, whom he describes, have been seen. They have not. He then proceeds to dispose of the horse and buggy he has for a horse of much less value. He then hastens off with his horse, and soon after the other two appear. They inquire earnestly for No. 1, describing him, and learn that he has just traded a horse and buggy for a horse. They desire to see the horse and buggy, and immediately recognize the property as theirs, which, being delivered to them, they afterward re-deliver to their *grand courier*, and so the swindle goes on from town to town. We understand that several people have been victimized lately in this way.

On Saturday the Prohibitionists of Summit county held a convention at Temperance Hall, Akron, and nominated the following out-and-out cold water ticket: Treasurer, W. H. Payne; Recorder, Thomas Rhodes; Sheriff, A. M. Hale; Surveyor, ———; Prosecuting Attorney, —Brown; County Commissioner, I. P. Sperry; Infirmary Director, Wm. Smagg. The County Central Committee was authorized to fill any vacancy made by the refusal of any of the nominees to run. The ticket is an excellent one, and will poll the full vote of the party, which is about fifty strong in the county.

There is a man in Chillicothe who is the father of twenty-seven living children.

The Pomeroy Salt Company shipped to the various markets for the Ohio River Salt Company, during the month of July, 73,183 barrels of salt.

The colored people of the Seventeenth Congressional District are to hold a grand mass meeting in Alliance, September 5, 1870. Chief among the expected speakers is Senator Revels.

Mr. Newton Gorham was stung by a bee on the foot. In a little while his leg began to swell, and soon the muscles of his face began to twitch and he rolled over insensible. His life was with difficulty saved.

Governor Hayes has received the resignation of Lewis D. Campbell as Senator from the Butler-Warren district, and fixed the second Tuesday in October as the time for an election to fill the vacancy.

The Napoleon *Northwest* says: The requisite stock for a paper mill ($30,000) was subscribed on one day of last week in Napoleon. Arrangements will be speedily made for the erection of buildings.

On Sunday last as a son of Mr. Calvin Cook, of Suffield, Summit county, was engaged in firing at a mark, his sister ran before his gun and received its contents in her temple. When our informant left she was not expected to live.

A little son of Mr. Hoffman, of Defiance, came to his death a few days ago from the effects of putting a number of potato bugs into his pockets. The bugs were crushed in the pocket, and the little fellow's garments becoming saturated with the matter, the whole system soon became poisoned, and the little one died from its effects.

Some two weeks since Mrs. Prudence Hedrick, wife of John Hedrick, who resides near Buchanan, Pike county, was accidentally shot by her son, who was attempting to shoot a dog. The ball passed through the body, just above the hips, and Mrs. Hedrick lingered in great agony until the 20th instant, when she died.

"The New Timothy," which has been for some time running through *Harper's Magazine*, and is just published in book form, was written by Rev. William M. Baker, of Zanesville.

The Cambridge *Jeffersonian* says: "We learn that a young woman who lives near North Salem recently went to the woods and was delivered of an illegitimate child. She then laid a large flat stone upon the poor innocent creature and left it to die. A party watched the proceedings, who went to the place, removed the stone and took away the child, which still lives. The woman was arrested and will be brought to trial as soon as she recovers from her sickness.

A social evil ordinance, similar to the new St. Louis regulations, is pending in the Cincinnati Councils.

In the type setting match at Toledo on Wednesday, between George A. Barber, of Cincinnati, and C. C. Wall, of Toledo, the latter was winner by 468 ems. Commencing at 2 o'clock, with nonpariel types, Mr. Wall set 4,288 ems in two hours and forty-eight minutes, while Mr. Barber set but 4,034. Commencing again at 8 o'clock, with brevier type, during one hour Mr. Wall set 1,660 ems and Mr. Barber but 1,583.

Mr. Dan. Q. Allen, Secretary of the Fat Men's Association of Ohio, arrived in Cincinnati last week to make arrangements for the forthcoming Congress of Fat Men, which commences in that city in October next. Saengerfest Hall will be the place of meeting. The session will close with a grand ball and supper. The minimum weight for membership will be 200 pounds. The headquarters of the delegates will be at the Walnut Street House.

The first newspaper press that was ever operated in Cleveland, with the printing material, was hauled in a common road wagon from Pittsburgh, over fifty years ago, by Mr. James W. Herrick, who is still living. He received four dollars per hundred for transporting the press and material, over the mud roads. Mr. Logan, the proprietor of the paper, died recently in Iowa at an advanced age.

The Toledo *Blade* says: From all sections we hear of the ravages of the potato bug. In the Valley, within a few weeks, they have appeared in swarms and are sweeping everything before them. In Wood county they are very destructive. In Putnam county the crop of late potatoes will be almost entirely ruined. The *Sentinel* says: This destructive insect is playing havoc with all kinds of vegetation in a number of gardens in this place. In some gardens they have eaten every leaf and stem off the potatoes and have commenced on the tomatoes, peppers, cabbage and other vegetables. They eat not only the tomato vines, but the tomatoes, and in fact every species of vegetation. In many tomato patches, after destroying the entire crop, the bugs have burrowed, and the ground is full of small holes where they have gone down. They can be found now in large quantities about three inches below the surface of the ground, wrapped up in a web similar to that of the spider. It is quite a curiosity to visit different gardens in this place and see how the bugs operate." Similar reports meet us from all the counties in this section.

The steamer David Watts, Tennessee river to St. Louis, struck a snag and sunk at ten o'clock Saturday morning, near Price's Landing. Most of her cargo consists of lumber, iron and leather, which with the boat, is valued at about $25,000. Captain Chapman thinks most of the cargo will be saved, but the boat lies badly careened, with starboard boiler and deck under water, and probably will prove a total loss. No lives were lost.

TULLAHOMA, TENN.

A Paradise for Invalids—The Country Filling Up with Northern Immigrants—More Fruit than Can be Consumed—Inducements to Settlers, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., August 19, 1870.

One year has passed since I left your brick city for this place. I came here broken in health and spirits, so feeble that my friends here remarked, "Our undertaker is going to get a job shortly." But, thanks to this recuperating air and water, I found myself in a few days undergoing a most gratifying change; the sweet, blue sky, the cool, refreshing breeze, blowing every morning so soothingly as to charm the senses into a blissful oblivion; the beautiful landscape, shining in emerald richness, bordered with stately forests, through which in shining purity comes gushing a rivulet of spring water—makes a picture the eye never wearies of beholding. Hence, visitors from Mississippi, Georgia and elsewhere are constantly arriving to remain here or at some of the numerous resorts in this vicinity. Hundreds of north-men have been here during the summer, buying up these lands, out of which they are carving beautiful homes. We have, during the past two years, abundantly realized the luxuriant growth of clover and all other grasses. Our cereals were unexcelled and our corn not surpassed anywhere. Peaches, apples, pears and plums are absolutely a nuisance. The country is filled to repletion. Not one-tenth of them can be made into apple jack and vinegar before rotting. Now is the time for the emigrant, everything edible being so cheap, and lands hereabouts can yet be bought cheap. So great is the change made by the "Yanks" the past year, in the appearance of the country, in the growing crops, and in general improvements, that the natives regard their energy, enterprise and superior skill and knowledge with real astonishment; hence all who can are moving for Texas, and Tennessee is fast being filled from the great northern hive. Here is the finest location for a foundry and machine shop in the whole United States. A gentleman from Indiana is about erecting a large grist mill. We have but one shoe establishment, and measures for boots must be taken a month ahead! and the price is twelve and fourteen dollars for fine boots. We want a good drug store, and a young physician of education and skill has here an opening which will certainly prove highly lucrative—he will know the effect of this climate regarding multiplication. We must also have a tannery. All doubts relative to the fertility and easy culture of this soil are vanished. Come and see it, all you meditating emigration, and compare the scorched fields of Kansas with its corn three feet high to our dark waving fields, with a growth from fifteen to twenty feet.

W. T. BARNITZ.

SHARON, PA.

New Opera House and Hotel—A Much Needed Improvement—The Census.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SHARON, MERCER CO., PA., August 26, 1870.

The good people of your city—at least some of them—do not know of the improvements being made, and completed in this town, the recent one being the completion and opening of the Hanson House. This improvement consists of a large concert hall, capable of seating one thousand people, all fitted up, with gallery, stage boxes, stage, &c., all to meet the demands for the performance of a first class theatrical troupe. The hotel has fifty rooms, the dining room being on the second floor. The hotel throughout is fitted up in the best of style, as a first class hotel should be, with spring mattresses, Brussels carpets, &c.

The bar-room is immediately in rear of the office, at which point the main stairway is, being a spiral one. On the first floor of the hotel are elegant store-rooms, occupied by the First National Bank of Sharon on the corner; next to the hotel entrance is Charles H. Miller, wholesale and retail grocer; then Duffy & Gallagher's dry goods store; then Williams & Bro's shoe store; then E. Williamson's art gallery. At the corner of the building is the entrance to the Opera House. The hotel has two entrances for ladies. The traveler can be and is well entertained. Mr. Samuel Hanson, the owner of the building, is proprietor of the hotel, and he is supplying the wants of the community by keeping a table well supplied, making it equal to any hotel in the country, employing the best of cooks and servants. A house of this kind was badly needed, and I hear of but one universal expression—that Mr. Hanson, for his enterprise and liberality, is deserving of success, and will and shall have it. The recent census shows our town to contain 6,400 population, with perhaps a large increase.

C. H. M.

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THE total annual expenditure of the Protestant Christians of Europe and America upon foreign missions yearly, is $5,000,000, far less than is yearly spent in this city of Pittsburgh for intoxicating liquors. The European and American Missionaries number 2,023, not as many as the saloon keepers and bar-tenders in this moderate sized municipality. The work of these missionaries is directed by fifty societies, and is conducted in two thousand five hundred churches or congregations, among two hundred and seventy-three thousand church members or communicants, and representing one hundred and thirty-five thousand nominal christians, young and old. Is there not subject for thought in the question which does the greatest good in the world—these missionaries or Pittsburgh's liquor, which costs quite twice as much per year? To note how widely spread are the fields of labor of the messenger of the gospel, may help to answer this question, for the name of every field recalls some great good done there for humanity. A hundred missionaries, chiefly Americans, are laboring among the Copts of Egypt, the Jews of Palestine, the Armenians of the Turkish empire, and the Nestorians of Persia. A hundred more from all countries, occupy the ports of China and Siam; five hundred and sixty labor in the provinces of India and the island of Ceylon. In Madagascar and South Africa there are nearly three hundred; one hundred and thirty occupy the slave countries around the Gulf of Guinea, and two hundred and thirty work for the misled people in the West Indies. The Indian tribes of North America have one hundred and five missionaries; two hundred more instruct the tribes of Polynesia.

◆

DENVER, Colorado, advices say that the city is filling up with roughs and desperadoes to such an extent that there is little safety of life and property. The same advices note the beating of a citizen in his yard at night, he having been called out by some of these roughs.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Saturday and Sunday, August 26th and 27th:

SATURDAY, August 26.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	69°	7 A. M.	29 7-10
12 M.	77°	12 M.	29 7-10
6 P. M.	78°	6 P. M.	29 7-10

SUNDAY, August 27.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	76°	7 A. M.	29 6-10
12 M.	90°	12 M.	29 5-10
6 P. M.	88°	6 P. M.	29 5-10

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Kerr, J. R., Freeport, Pa	3
Schneider, Henry, Port Deposite, Md	3

August 28, 1870.

PERSONAL.—Manager Canning, of the Opera House, arrived in the city yesterday from Long Branch. He is looking hale and hearty.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A haystack on the farm of John McKelvy, in Wilkins township, was struck by lightning on Thursday evening, and totally destroyed.

WE will open this morning another fine lot sterling silver goods in cases, suitable for wedding presents. John Stevenson's Sons & Co., 93 Market street.

SENT UP.—Mary Kelly, Catharine Pendergast, Eliza Kershaw, Sarah Scott, and Eliza McNutt were sent to jail by Mayor Brush for thirty days each for vagrancy.

SEIZED.—Inspector Robert McCready, seized several thousand unstamped cigars on Friday, in the hands of three different dealers in Birmingham.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The repairs have so far progressed as to enable the passage of street cars. Other vehicles will be allowed to cross in a day or two.

JUST received—a fresh importation of fancy bronzes, marble and gilt clocks, Parian ware and fancy goods. John Stevenson's Sons & Co., 93 Market street.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street, have on hand an immense supply of all the various books now used in the schools, which they are prepared to furnish to the trade at very moderate prices.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—This popular resort, although well filled with guests, can accommodate a few more. Persons, by making early application, can obtain rooms. Owing to the prolonged and never ending heated term, the house will be kept open much later than usual this season.

AQUATIC.—The race between Henry Sweitzer and John V. Hays of the Howard Club, over the lower course, distance, three miles, was won by Sweitzer in 23:12. Miss Rosa Steele publishes a challenge to any lady in the United States to row her a two mile race on the lower Allegheny course for a purse of $500.

FINE CALICOES.—The attention of dealers is called to the card of the Richmond Manufacturing Company, to be found in another column. They are offering bargains in their new styles of stripes, prints and "Quaker" patterns. Their goods are made from the best material, and of elegant design and fine finish. Their New York warehouse is located at 188 Church street.

CONTINUED AGAIN.—The case of Ludwig Bayer, against whom there are two informations for forgery, preferred by Margaret Lang, has been continued until next Saturday. The Mayor hopes to be able to get back Mrs. Lang's money, she being a poor washerwoman, and hence the reason of the continuation of the hearing.

HOW LONG SHALL WE WAIT?—When do the proper authorities intend to commence the work of straightening Webster avenue, above Fulton? Why keep the residents along the line of the proposed improvement in suspense? If the change will be useful to the community and beneficial to the owners of property, why not push it to completion? If not, abandon it. There is some sort of a dead lock, which is said to retard the work. What is it?

APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.—In the Common Pleas, on Saturday, Jacob Ellenberger filed an application for divorce, on the ground that his wife had induced him to marry her by making certain representations which subsequent events proved to be groundless. Only a few weeks ago, a similar application was made, based on the same grounds. A subpoena was awarded.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION.—The ladies of Lawrenceville on Saturday evening presented to Arsenal Council No. 234, Order of United American Mechanics, a Bible and a flag. The Bible was presented by Rev. High and received by Rev. J. L. Loge. The flag was presented by Miss Kate Forsyth and received by C. S. Ammond, Esq. The hall was crowded, many being unable to obtain admittance, and the affair was a most pleasant one.

THE REGATTA NEXT SATURDAY.

Prospects That It Will Prove a Grand Success—The Entries Made—The Eastern Crews, &c.

The grand regatta, so long talked of, comes off next Saturday afternoon on the lower Monongahela course. In regard to the Eastern crews, Brown's will not likely be here, the Reaher is expected to be on hand, while the Ward's cannot come, owing to the illness of Josh Ward, a dispatch having been received to that effect Saturday night. The home entries are coming up quite lively, there being five in the single scull, and four in the four-oared up to this writing. The single scull entries are as follows:

Wm. Scharff, McKee Club; George Klein, Clipper Club; John Slattery, Pittock Club; C. Schugart, Clipper Club; E. Morris, Clipper Club.

This race, as our readers are already aware, will be three miles, and the prizes seventy-five and twenty-five dollars. The parties entered have not yet selected their colors, except Klein, who will wear a white shirt and blue trunks. It is possible that Pat. Louther, Gordon Jackson, and Joseph Kaye, Jr., will enter in this race.

In the four-oared race the entries are as follows:

McKee Club—Conrad Minehart, Ebney Miller, Wm. Scharff, Nicholas Denmarsh. Boat, "Wm. S. McKee." Colors, pink shirts, and no handkerchiefs.

Chambers Club—Henry Best, S. Mitchell, A. Trautman, A. Ditmore. Boat "Robert Chambers." Wear no shirts, white handkerchief with red border on head.

Independent Crew—Henry Cutler, Pat. Louther, Wm. Jackson, Jr., Joe Kaye, Jr. Boat "Wm. H. McCleary." Wear no shirts, white handkerchief with blue border on head.

Xenithe Club—John Myers, Fred. Myers, Alfred McConnell, S. McConnell. Boat "New York." Color, pink shirts and white handkerchiefs.

It is expected that the J. B. Jones Club will enter a crew in this race, which will be a distance of six miles, and the prizes four hundred and one hundred dollars. The single scull contest comes off first, the boats to start at two o'clock, and the four-oared crews immediately thereafter. The single-scull will be open to all comers, barring Coulter and Hamill, and entries will be received either at Hamill & Haley's or the *Leader* office, until Tuesday 9 P. M., when judges and referees will be chosen.

The Heavy Robbery.

On Saturday afternoon a hearing took place before Mayor Brush in the case of Edward Ward, charged on the oath of Joseph Cline, with the larceny of $1,650 in money, a note for $600 and a mortgage for $2,500, in a bagnio on Union alley, the full particulars of which have appeared in the COMMERCIAL. Lizzie Davis, one of the inmates of the house in which the money was taken from Mr. Cline, testified that she saw Ward enter the room, lift up Mr. Cline's vest and draw something from it. Then he threw the vest down and fled at once from the place. Mr. King, the keeper of the saloon on Smithfield street, in which Ward had the fifty dollar bill changed, testified that the prisoner had remarked that he wanted the note broken, because he was just going to start for St. Louis, and he wanted to make some small purchases before going. Messrs. McCarthy and Coyle appeared as counsel for Ward, and when the evidence was all in and the Mayor asked bail in two thousand dollars, they attempted to have it reduced to one thousand dollars, stating that the extent of the bail should never be gauged by the extent of the robbery. Mayor Brush, however, thought that if a man stole eighteen hundred dollars in cash and then was released on a one thousand dollar bond, it would pay him to deposit the single thousand and decamp with the remainder. In default of furnishing the bail required, Ward was committed to jail. Paxson, not being in any way connected with the robbery according to the evidence, was discharged. The officers have not succeeded in recovering any of the money as yet.

Base Ball.

As already announced, the long looked for match between the Forest City, of Cleveland, and the Allegheny will be played here on Wednesday, and, from the latest reports, it seems we are to have another interesting game with the same clubs on Tuesday. On Saturday a telegram was received from the Forest City, at Washington, asking the Alleghenys if they would accommodate them with another game on the day previous to the one already fixed upon, which would be Tuesday next. The Alleghenys replied that they would, and consequently we will have the privilege of witnessing games on two successive days between our boys and the Clevelanders. The reason that the Forest City want another game with the Alleghenys is, it is supposed, that the engagement they had made for Tuesday elsewhere had fallen through. The game each day will commence at half-past three o'clock.

The Chambers beat the Bucks on Saturday. Score—23 to 6.

The O'Haras won in a match with the Rosedale on Saturday by a score of 42 to 23.

The Hector defeated the Rocket on the same day—33 to 30. The former club has just organized. Last year it was called the Grant.

The Atlantics and Coal Citys did not play on Saturday as was anticipated, but the game will positively take place one day this week.

Work House Additions.

Since our last issue Mayor Brush has disposed of sixty-three common cases—eighteen on Saturday and forty-five on Sunday morning. Of this number the following were sentenced to the Work House: Wm. Grant, 30 days, for abusing Officer Murphy; John Fleen, 20 days, for quarrelling with Officer McClain; John Cope, 4 months, for vagrancy; Henry Achilles, 20 days for vagrancy; Henry Joyce, 4 months, being his second term; Henry Widner, 30 days for disorderly conduct; Henry hails from South Pittsburgh and was "spoiling" for a fight on Saturday night. Officer Kennedy undertook to quiet him, when he kicked and otherwise abused him; Jas. McTiernan, 60 days for vagrancy; James Gray, 60 days for abusing his wife; Michael McKenna, 60 days for disorderly conduct. In addition to the above, Deputy Mayor Nichols sentenced Thomas Herron to 30 days imprisonment for disorderly conduct, and Deputy Mayor Cartwright Joseph Watson, 60 days for vagrancy, and they were brought to the Central Station House yesterday, and will be transported to Claremont with five others, also in waiting in the lock-up, to-day. Several were taken up on Saturday.

The Delegate Elections.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We hear of a vast amount of fraud and cheating having been perpetrated by dishonest and corrupt politicians in several of the wards of this city at the delegate elections on Saturday, and notwithstanding there were a large number of Copperheads and boys permitted to vote, (some of them often,) it will be seen by the returns that the vote in several of the wards was very light. For instance, in the Tenth ward, where there is two hundred and fifty Republican voters, there were only one hundred and twenty-six votes polled, and at least one hundred of these were polled by boys and Democrats. Several of the honest Republicans of the ward went to the polls to vote who went away without voting when they saw how the election was being conducted. It is impossible to get honest men or men of character to run for delegates at the present time, as they would stand no show to be elected against the corrupt tending candidates, who will resort to anything to accomplish their purposes. We would like to see some new method for making nominations adopted which would be the means of stopping this fraud and corruption.

A FRIEND OF HONESTY.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, August 27, 1870:

Christ Stamm to August Ammon, August 22, 1870; part of lot No 80, in Page's plan of lots, East Birmingham, with buildings $800

Christain Feld to August Ammon, August 25, 1870; 20 by 60 feet on Mary street, East Birmingham, with buildings $1,500

Peter C. Devlin to Henry Heldinger, August 18, 1870; 17 acres 116 perches in Baldwin township $1,000

James R. Mellon to Peter Krempie, August 5, 1870; lot No. 5 in plan of lots laid out by Wm. O. Leslie, in the Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh with buildings $2,500

Neal Mellwaine to H. De Burke, February 10, 1870; 20 by 98 feet ten inches on Rebecca street, First ward, Allegheny City, with buildings $3,400

John Streib to Frederick Myer, August 13, 1870; 60 by 180 feet on Burkhamer street, in Chas. Ferreater's plan of lots, Lower St. Clair township, with buildings $2,400

Alfred Strickland to Ferdinand Voikel, August 15, 1870; 20 feet 6 inches on Allen street and extending back half way to Pike street, City of Pittsburgh, with buildings $1,950

John D. Scully to Samuel S. Roberts, August 26, 1870; 40 by 200 feet on Connellsville Railroad, in Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $2,250

Hugh S. Fleming deed poll, to George Wittmer, August 3, 1870; lot No. 26 in plan of lots laid out by Joseph P. Smith, McClure township, with buildings $2,000

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Saturday morning an accident occurred at the Keystone Iron mills, resulting in frightful injuries to a roller named Thomas Hinley. It appears that Hinley was standing on a small platform near a set of rollers, and while in act of pouring water on the rollers for the purpose of cooling them, his left foot slipped, and was drawn into the revolving machinery. By a quick and powerful effort Mr. Hinley succeeded in extricating himself from his perilous position, but not until the flesh had been completely stripped from the limb, from the knee downward, and a portion of the foot cut off. Dr. Daley, who was called to attend the injured man is of the opinion that the limb will have to be amputated.

BITTEN BY A COPPERHEAD.—A lad aged seven years, son of John Hetzel, residing on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, was bitten by a copperhead snake, on Saturday. He was playing in the yard attached to his father's residence, when on poking among a heap of stones, the reptile suddenly darted out and struck at him, sinking its fangs in his arm and subsequently in his leg. The cries of the lad drew immediate attention to the occurrence, and Dr. Newcomer was summoned to attend him. Whisky and other remedial agencies were administered, but at latest accounts the sufferer was not expected to recover.

THE ONE DOLLAR STORE.—Look out for the opening of the One Dollar Store at No. 76 Fifth avenue, the announcement of which will shortly appear in the papers. The managers of the enterprise propose to open with a tremendous stock of goods of every imaginable description, and no greater sum than one dollar will be charged for any article or piece of goods. Valuable jewelry, fine linen napkins, towels, etc., and beautiful pictures are among the thousand and one things embraced in the stock that will soon be displayed at the One Dollar Store, No. 76 Fifth avenue.

FALL OF A WALL.—Saturday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, a portion of the front wall of the Union Marble Works, No. 313 Liberty street, opposite the mouth of Smithfield, fell with a crash upon the pavement. There was no person injured; but a lady who had just passed in front of the building, had her dress rubbed by some of the falling debris. The wall had been cracked and unsafe for some time.

NOT REARDON.—We have already stated that a man was confined in the jail at Wellsburg whom the authorities supposed was Thomas Reardon, who murdered Mrs. Tobin, at Mansfield, in March last, and that a description of Reardon had been sent on to the Sheriff of Brooke county. Yesterday a letter was received from that official stating that the description did not by any means suit the party under arrest there, so that the hopes indulged in by many that the murderer would at last be brought to justice, will be dashed.

PEARSON ZOUAVES.—On Saturday afternoon Major Geo. W. Morris, mustered in the Pearson Zouaves, officered as follows: Captain, George Patterson; first Lieutenant, Henry R. Hunter; second Lieutenant, Jacob Alter. The company was raised in the vicinity of New Texas, four miles from Logan's Ferry. They have adopted the Zouave uniform and expect to be equipped by October 1st. Ninety members are enrolled, and an excellent martial band is connected with the organization. The name was adopted unanimously in honor of Major General A. L. Pearson, Division Commander.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Election of Delegates.

The following are the names of the delegates, in the districts heard from, elected on Saturday last, to the County and Legislative Conventions, to meet on Tuesday (to-morrow) at the Court House:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—County—James Rees, Wm. B. Hunter. Legislative—Josiah Cohen, Charles Weihl. For the Crawford county system, 46; against, 1.

Second—County—Louis Hanch, Dr. A. Arthurs. Legislative—Thos. Steel, Thos. P. Houston. For, 201; against, 49.

Third—County—David Sims, John T. Brown. Legislative—R. W. Mackey, John W. Gripp. For, 66; against, 37.

Fourth—County—James Littell, J. Willis Dalzell. Legislature—I. McDonald, W. G. McClure. For, 21; against, 5.

Fifth—County—W. J. Gilmore, Wm. H. Wiseman. Legislative—F. H. Hunter, W. J. White. For, 6, against, 16.

Sixth—County—Richard Jones, Robert Fowler. Legislative—John Richardson, Ed. Perry. For, 180; against, 5.

Seventh—County—John McFarland, James McCallin. Legislative—Charles Jeremy, Jas. Bonebreak. For, 39; against, 1.

Eighth—County—John Wallace, Henry Cochran. Legislative—Geo. B. Chalmers, Samuel Kilgore. For, 153; against, none.

Ninth—County—John Froelich, Henry Elkin. Legislative—Ralph Richardson, James Boyd.

Tenth—County—J. B. McCleary, Dav. Beck. Legislative—W. J. Friday, John H. Jones. Crawford County System voted down.

Eleventh—County—R. F. Kennedy, Jefferson Blake. Legislative—Henry W. Oliver, Jr., W. B. Hays.

Twelfth—First Precinct—County—J. C. Reyburn, Thomas Boswell. Legislative—H. C. Mackrell, W. C. Clark. Second Precinct—County—John R. Hague, F. W. Mackrell. Legislative—J. E. McKelvy, B. Herron.

Thirteenth—County—James M. Hunter, W. S. Smith. Legislative—T. B. Cluley, James Cassiday.

Fourteenth—County—Evan Davis, Ed. Llewelyn. Legislative—Evan Jones, Chris. Magee.

Fifteenth—Legislative—S. J. Wainwright, —— McKim. County—A. L. Pearson, Wm. Hosack.

Sixteenth—County—R. H. Smith, Ben. Smith. Legislative—John G. Geyer, J. W. Over.

Seventeenth—County—Z. Wainwright, John Schmidt. Legislative—A. D. Anderson, Wm. Livingston.

Eighteenth—(Not yet received.)

Nineteenth—County—W. H. Morrison, Robert W. Thomas. Legislative—John H. Stewart, John N. Berlin. For, 79; against, 2.

Twentieth—County—Charles Neale, John McCall. Legislative—Henry F. Bam, R. M. McCarren. For, 78; against, 1.

Twenty-first—County—R. Gumbert, James Graham. Legislative—A. J. Woolslayer, R. Thompson. For, 79; against, 2.

Twenty-second—County not received. Legislative—I. Dilworth, J. B. Sneathen.

Twenty-third—County—George T. Oliver, W. McKee. Legislative—J. B. Palmer, W. J. Lewis.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—County—C. F. Ingham, W. D. Reis. Legislative—John Ross, H. M. Long. For, 460; against, 10.

Second—County—J. P. Sprague, Jas. Hunter. Legislative—W. W. Alexander, Fred. Riddle. For, 17; against, none.

Third, 1st precinct—County—Arthur Hobson, James McBrier. Legislative—D. L. Smith, H. Tyler. For, 121; against, 5.

Third, 2d precinct—County—John Stevens, Ludwig Shafer. Legislative—Chas. G. Sautter, John Heah. For, 45; against, 5.

Fourth—First precinct—County—W. N. Porter, W. Porter. Legislative—S. A. Lindsey, W. McNeill. Second precinct—County—Robert Blair, Christ. Lappe. Legislative—A. G. Ehler, P. Walter.

Fifth—County—W. Caughey, G. J. Parkins. Legislative—Alex. Patterson, John Heah. For, 62; against, 8.

Sixth—County—John Spear, John C. Harper. Legislative—Wm. Trimble, James H. Grinett.

Seventh—County—Wm. Schumacher, J. G. Walker. For, 2; against, none.

Eighth—County—Henry F. Eggers, William Krepps. Legislative—Henry Nesmith, George Rotrack. Unanimous for Crawford.

BOROUGHS.

Sewickley—County—Samuel McMasters, W. Barbaugh. Legislative—B. C. Christy, J. W. F. White.

McKeesport—County—John W. Patterson, G. W. Gray. Legislative—W. E. Harrison, James H. Berry.

East Birmingham—First Precinct—County—John Sheppard, D. Shearing. Legislative—H. C. Garvey, L. Hahn.

East Birmingham—Second Precinct—County—Dav. Shephard, T. Bracey. Legislative—Milton Church, Jenkin Jones. For, 118; against, 23.

Sharpsburg—County—George Brawdy, W. A. Lewis. Legislative—R. M. Coyle, C. Thomas. For, 29; against, none.

Ormsby—County—H. C. Nolmyer, Mark Donnelly. Legislative—W. Ferguson, Geo. Geyer.

Monongahela—County—Richard Perry, N. Brokaw. Legislative—Gorge W. Jope, Thos. Rosslter.

Braddocks—County—C. C. Fawcett, George Fritz. Legislative—E. J. Allen, Alex. Dempster.

Temperanceville—County—Henry A. Weaver, T. B. Graham. Legislative—Col. Ballantine, A. Weaver.

Birmingham, first precinct—County—John Eichley, James McDonald. Legislative—John Phillips, Charles Evans. For, 29; against, 2.

Birmingham, second precinct—County—A. C. Dalzell, P. C. Snyder. Legislative—John Adams, Phil. Hoerr. For, 43; against, 3.

West Pittsburgh—County—D. Edwards, W. Reams. Legislative—Lewis Aurin, John V. Auth.

Mount Washington—County—Geo. Zefuhs, Samuel Williams. Legislative—Samuel Boggs, Jacob Seffel. For, 17; against, 7.

Allentown—County—James Sutton, J. W. Forney. Legislative—John H. Pollock, James F. Grimes.

Union—County—James Carnahan, James Shade. Legislative—John Fetter, Jonathan Thompson.

South Pittsburgh—County—Henry Moorhead, Fred. Kaut. Legislative—Henry H. Miller, Wilson Sheargold. For, 2, against, 37.

TOWNSHIPS.

Chartiers—County—Walt. Ferguson, James McGonigle. Legislative—Reub. Reese, Ralph Bradley.

Leet—County—Samuel Neely, George W. Murphy. Legislature—R. P. Nevin, J. M. Stoner.

Killbuck—County—Jacob Rush, Wm. Knodderer. Legislature—James Robinson, William Oakley.

Wilkins—County—J. S. Stevenson, William Fisher. Legislature—John C. Paul, R. F. Shaler. For, none; against, 16.

Reserve—County—W. H. Simple, Jacob Mutzie. Legislature—G. W. Day, Jacob Rockert.

Lower St. Clair—County—Louis Fritz, L. Knight. Legislature—John Nusser, Frederick Hampe.

Union—County—J. R. Holmes, M. Gray. Legislature—J. R. Neeld, Geo. McCormick.

Shaler 1st precinct—Wm. Sample, Sr., Wm. Sample, Jr. Legislature—H. K. Sample, James Wylie.

WEST NEWTON.

No Rumselling and No Disorder—Presbyterian Harvest Home—Camp Meeting—Improvements.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., August 26, 1870.

None of the "regular correspondents" of the COMMERCIAL live here, I suppose, and the enterprising "local" can scarcely push his observations this far out of the city limits. If he could, he might think this a barren field for "items," perhaps. There are no licenses to sell bad whisky to make people drunk and disorderly, granted, I believe, in this staid village, consequently, drinking is kept somewhat in check, and what is done here has to be behind the "screen," and street fights and exciting scenes about the "Squire's office" are scarce. Still there are items of a different kind, to be picked up now and then, worthy of notice. Suppose in the absence of reporter and local, an observer groups a few of them.

The normal class, taught during the summer vacation of the common schools by the worthy Superintendent, Mr. J. A. Stevenson, closed last week. Since that time the class has been examined by the County Superintendent, and as a result every member of the class receive a professional certificate for teaching—not a failure in the entire class—and the certificates all ranging from one to one and a half. This speaks well both for the class and its teacher.

The Presbyterian Church of this place had a social gathering last Saturday, in the form of a harvest home. The Sunday school, and indeed the entire congregation, old and young, met in the church. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Webster, of the Baptist Church, and a brief, appropriate address by the pastor Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Anderson of the Sewickley congregation, interspersed with excellent music, all adjourned to the shady lawn in front of the church, where a bountiful entertainment had been spread for all. The whole affair, I am told, was very pleasant. This church and Sunday school appear to be prospering under their new pastor.

The Methodists have for some weeks been preparing to hold a camp-meeting half a mile from town. It was announced to open yesterday, but owing to the number of tents erecting and the heavy rain last evening, the first sermon was not preached till this morning. The grounds selected are pleasant and every way suitable. Thirty or forty tents are erected. The Presiding Elder of the District and twelve or fifteen ministers are already present. The audience is not large yet, but doubtless the meeting by to-morrow will be well attended.

Some improvements are noticeable here. The beautiful meadows adjoining the depot are being broken in by making streets, and erecting buildings indicating a growth of the town in that direction.

K.

CASE SETTLED.—On Saturday Charles Hoge made information at the Mayor's office, charging Charles Patton with assault and battery. The accused was arrested and a hearing held, when it appeared that Hoge had visited Patton's place of business, the Bull's Head, on Second avenue, and while there it seems Patton took offense at some remark of Hoge's to the females of the house, and at once chastised him severely, having first ordered him to leave the premises. The hearing was brought to a sudden termination by the parties agreeing on a settlement.

THE EWALT STREET BRIDGE.—This company has incurred losses to the amount of nearly $5,000, during the past month, by the blowing down of a portion of their superstructure, and by the late freshet carrying off a large portion of their scaffolding.

ALLEGHENY.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to announce the safe arrival home of Mr. Wm. Semple, after a two months visit to Scotland. He had a most pleasant trip, and his many friends will give him a cordial welcome. It is gratifying to know that he is recuperated in health, and is now prepared to devote renewed energy to his extensive and rapidly increasing business.

THE PEARL MILL.—On Saturday, Mr. Boyd, contractor, took the dimensions of the late Pearl Mills, and will make an estimate of the cost in erecting a building similar to the one lately destroyed by fire. If the building, not including the machinery, can be erected for $50,000, the amount of the insurance, it is quite likely the Messrs. Kennedys will rebuild, but they have not yet made a definite decision.

AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN.—An old lady came to the Mayor's office last night, and stated that she had just came from New York, where her husband died a few days ago. She formerly resided in this city, and expected to-day to find some of her old acquaintances to assist her. She was furnished lodgings for the night, and to-day will seek her former friends and acquaintances.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck from box No. 64, on River avenue, Eighth ward, caused by the discovery of fire at Lyon & Kirkpatrick's oil refinery, on Herr's island. A tar tank caught fire, and soon was enveloped in flames. The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, but it is supposed that it was caused by allowing the tar to flow too rapidly into the tank the night previous, which caused too great a heat, and originated the fire. Two stills were located in close proximity to the fire, but fortunately the oil had been removed on Saturday night. The fire was confined to the tar tanks. The engines did not go into service. The loss, it is said, will be slight, and will not reach over three hundred dollars.

SEWER IMPROVEMENTS.

Great Activity Manifested.

Statement of Sewers Constructed.

History and Description of the New Sewerage System—What it has Accomplished—The Great End of Sewerage—The Health of the City Promoted—The Engineer Department—More Room Needed.

One of the most important subjects that can occupy the attention of the citizens of a large and rapidly growing city, is its proper drainage. No subject that would tend more to the prosperity and healthfulness of a place could be agitated. Every citizen is interested in the general progress of the city and the welfare and health of the citizens at large, and these can only be effected by adopting a good system of sewerage. We are pleased to see that the citizens of this city have become fully awakened to this subject, and that great activity is now displayed in the construction of sewers. It is only within the past year or two that our citizens have felt the necessity of draining this city by sewers, most of the sewers now in existence having been constructed during the past year and this season. The citizens feeling that they were behind the age in this respect, appear to have determined to make up for lost time, and thus have commenced the construction of sewers in earnest, and are now vieing with other cities in the rapid progress now being made. Looking back only two or three years, it is really astonishing to compare the lethargy of the past with the activity of the present.

SEWERS IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION THIS SEASON.

During the present season sewers are being constructed in all parts of the city. Nineteen sewers are now in process of construction, and petitions have been presented to Councils for a number of others, which will likely be let and completed this season. Below we give a statement, showing the location of the various sewers, the material of which they are composed and the length:

Corry and Ann street sewer—extends from Martin street, at the line of Marion avenue, along Corry and Ann streets to main sewer in Isabella court; contractor, James Hastings; material, pipe; length, 900 feet.

Rope alley sewer—extends from Lincoln avenue along Ridge avenue to Grant avenue; contractor, James Hastings; material, pipe; length, 670 feet.

Ann street extension sewer—extends from 150 feet west of Corry street, to connect with Corry and Ann street sewer; contractor, Charles Faulkner; material, pipe; length, 200 feet.

Middle alley sewer—extends from Sampson street to North avenue sewer; contractor, Jas. Reno, material, pipe; length, 850 feet.

Spring Garden avenue sewer—extends from Angle street to city line; contractors, Allen & Dunn; material, brick; length, 2,050 feet.

Beaver avenue sewer—extends from Franklin street to Bayard street; contractors, Allen & Dunn; material, brick; length, 1,400 feet.

North avenue sewer—extends from Palo Alto street to Pasture lane; contractors, Allen & Dunn; material, brick; length, 1,200 feet.

Rush alley sewer—extends from Fulton street to Sedgewick street sewer; contractors, Allen & Dunn; material, pipe; length, 650 feet.

Frazier alley sewer—extends from Fulton street to Sedgewick street sewer; contractors, Allen & Dunn; material, pipe; length, 650 feet.

Ward's alley sewer—extends from Fulton street to Sedgewick street sewer; contractors, Allen & Dunn; material, pipe; length, 650 feet.

Sheffield street sewer—extends from Fulton along Frazier street and Ohio avenue to Sedgewick street sewer; contractor, James Reno, material pipe; length, 1,100 feet.

Ohio avenue sewer—extends from Fulton to Frazier street sewer; contractor, William Hazlitt, material, pipe; length, 500 feet.

Sherman avenue sewer—extends from Ohio street to Marion avenue; contractor, Charles Faulkner; material, pipe; length, 550 feet.

Stockton avenue sewer—extends from Sherman avenue to Federal street sewer; contractors, Allen & Dunn; material, pipe; length, 900 feet.

Burke alley sewer—extends from Avery street to Washington street sewer; contractor, Wm. Hazlitt; material, pipe; length, 400 feet.

Jackson street sewer—extends along Pasture lane and Jackson street to West Common sewer; contractor, Charles Faulkner; material, brick; length, 2,800 feet.

Spring Garden avenue sewer—extends from Angle street to old stone sewer; contractors, Allen & Dunn; material, pipe; length, 400 feet.

Beaver street sewer—extends from Strawberry alley to Montgomery avenue sewer; contractor, Wm. Hazlitt; material, pipe; length, 550 feet.

Ohio street sewer—extends from Beaver street to Sherman avenue sewer; contractor, Wm. Hazlitt; material, pipe, length, 275 feet.

Ravine street* sewer—extends from Main street, Troy Hill, to Butler Plank Road; material, brick; length, 650 feet.

Railroad street* sewer—extends along railroad crossing at Ohio street bridge to old canal sewer; material, brick; length, 1,500 feet.

Western avenue* sewer extends from Bidwell street to West Common sewer; material, brick; length, 1,000 feet.

Making a total of 19,945 feet, or little over 3¾ miles.

From the above table it will be seen that the total length of the sewers which have been completed this season, or are approaching completion, is a little over three and three-quarter miles. This shows that the people are alive as to the necessity and importance of sewers, and compared with other years, shows a very large increase. More than one-half of the three and three-quarter miles of sewers, as will be seen by reference to the table, are built of brick, and are called main sewers. These sewers are constructed only where the volume of water to be carried off is very large, and where it would not be justifiable to construct lateral sewers in order to save expense. No unnecessary expense is incurred, however, but where pipe sewers will answer the purpose as well, they are there constructed. The prime object is to construct sewers of sufficient size and strength, and as the volume of water it will be required to carry off is first ascertained, no mistake is likely to occur either by having the sewer too large or small, and the property holders be put at unnecessary expense or inconvenience.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

As we stated before, it has only been a year or two since the citizens have felt the importance and necessity of sewers, or have had enterprise enough to prosecute the work. It is true that ten or more years ago, the drainage of the city did not require as many sewers as it now does, but it is evident that there was not the one-fifth of the number constructed that the prosperity and healthfulness of the place demanded. The city however has grown so rapidly; that it has become an imperative necessity to its citizens, to wake up to their duty in the construction of sewers, if they wished to secure the health of its residents, and make it a desirable and inviting place of residence. To show what little attention has been paid to this subject, heretofore, we may state that in 1865 only one sewer 400 feet in length was constructed. In 1866 there were 3,575 feet constructed; in 1867, 3,950 feet and in 1868, 3,500 feet were constructed, making a total (including the Penitentiary sewer, 2,321 feet in length, which was built about thirty years ago,) of only 2 6-10 miles of sewers constructed previous to the year 1869. During the year 1869 alone, nearly three miles of sewers was constructed, a greater length than was in existence before that time, and during the present season over three and three quarter miles, as noted above, have been built. These figures show the interest now being manifested in the city on the sewerage question, and the unparalleled progress now being made, of which our citizens may well feel proud.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

In order to secure a proper location for the various proposed sewers, it was thought best by the City Engineer and Councils to have a general plan for the sewerage of the city adopted. If sewers were built before a general plan or survey was made, it was feared that in the course of time they might be found to be either improperly located, too high or too low, or not of proper size, necessitating the construction of other sewers which otherwise might have been prevented. An Act was therefore passed by the Legislature in the spring of 1868, authorizing the creation of a Sewerage Commission, to be composed of the City Engineer and Committee of Councils on Streets and Sewers, whose duty it was to make and adopt a general plan. Immediately after the passage of the Act, a sewerage commission was created, and the City Engineer directed to make all the necessary surveys, prepare plans, etc. for the proper location of sewers, which was accordingly done.

As the result of the labors of the City Engineer has already been published, it is unnecessary to produce it here in its detail. Suffice it to say that a complete and satisfactory survey of the whole city was made, and plans prepared for its general sewerage. This work was attended with considerable difficulty, and it required all the light of the experience of other cities, as well as familiarity with the shape of the ground itself, and the peculiar wants of the city, to perform the work with accuracy and precision. The first step taken was to determine, by careful and extended surveys, the proper drainage basins of the city and its outlying districts. The next step was to fix the location of the sewers. The shape of the ground, location, grade and size of the streets was first ascertained, and then the location of the sewers. The shape of the ground and location of the sewers having been ascertained, the next step of the Engineer was to find the exact area in each case to be drained, and from these areas, and the rainfall, which was obtained from the meteorological record of the Allegheny Arsenal, it was easy to fix the size of the sewers, and not have them too large or too small. These, however, were not the only points considered. As the object of sewers is not only for the proper drainage of the surface water, but also to secure the purposes of house drainage, the character of the buildings along the line of the proposed sewers was also obtained, and the probable amount of sewerage from the same, as it is essential to arrange so as to get the discharge into the sewer as directly as possible.

The Engineer, in his surveys, discovered serious defects in some of the existing sewers. He found that some of the sewers were not properly located, and that in one or two cases they would have to be abandoned, and give place to other sewers on account of their improper elevation at different points, with the street surface to be drained into it. He also found the existing sewers entirely too large, and invariably too near the surface to be of any value for house drainage. The cause of these defects can easily be explained. There had been no general plan adopted as a guide in the construction of sewers, and they were built only to serve for the time being, without taking into account the rapid growth of the city, and what might be required of them in the future. The object of the Engineer in making these extended surveys, was to prevent in the future the building of sewers that would in the course of time be found inadequate, and give place to others, causing much additional expense and inconvenience.

In these surveys great care was taken not only to prepare plans for the construction of sewers that would satisfy only the present wants of the city, but also meet the demands for all probable extensions or alterations. It is here where the superiority and beauty of the new system lies, in paving the way for a complete sewerage of the city, and if the same progress is made, and as great interest taken in the construction of sewers as within the past year or two, Allegheny will soon be able to boast of having one of the best and most complete system of sewerage in the country. The City Engineer, after making these extensive surveys, prepared plans in detail for all the sewers that would be required in the city, and submitted them to the Sewerage Commission for approval, which was done, and then submitted to Councils, and the plans were also approved by that body. The building of sewers being now reduced to a system, and all possibility of constructing sewers that would afterwards be found useless or very defective being removed, a fresh start was taken, and, as already noted, sewers are now being built in almost every part of the city.

CHARACTER OF THE SEWERS.

The form of sewers used and adopted here is the same as that used in American cities generally—the circular form. This form of section has been adopted on account of the ease with which it can be constructed, and its greater strength. It gives the largest section for the same material, and also gives the greatest hydraulic depth. It is, taking all things into consideration, the most economical form, and will be used in all cases where some special reason does not exist for another. The material for all sewers of two feet diameter and over is brick, while all sewers of eighteen inches diameter and under are of glazed stone ware pipe, in lengths of two and three feet, with butt joints, covered by a suitable sleeve, imbedded in cement. The bottom of all sewers over two feet, are built twelve feet below the surface of the street; all other sewers ten feet below the surface, except in the low portions of the city, near the river, where they are only eight or nine feet. All lateral sewers are built of pipes, and every twenty feet junctions are built in for the purpose of making house connections.

There has been much objection made to the small size of these sewers, but they are being fast removed. It has been ascertained, by experiment, that the reduced friction over their surfaces, as compared with brick sewers, amounts to over twenty-five per cent. In Brooklyn and other cities and also in Europe, the drainage is principally effected by pipe sewers. In Chicago, brick takes the place of pipe on account of its porosity. This provides for sub-soil drainage by percolation, which the spongy nature of the soil requires. Abrupt changes of grades, of direction, or of dimensions are avoided as much as possible. The pipe sewers are made to discharge their contents into the main sewers in as nearly the direction of the current as possible.

HOW THE EXPENSES ARE DEFRAYED.

In order to defray the cost and expenses for the construction of main sewers, a special tax of two dollars per foot is assessed on the feet front of all property bounding and abutting on the sewer, with the exception of corner lots, where a proper and equitable allowance is made. The remainder of the cost is paid out of the sewerage fund, which has been collected by a tax, known as "sewerage tax," upon the valuation of all lots within the city. The cost of construction of lateral sewers, however, are borne altogether by citizens owning property fronting on the line of the sewer, which seldom exceeds two dollars per foot.

ALL REQUIRED TO TAP SEWERS.

Another point which makes the system of sewerage complete, and superior to those of most cities is, that every citizen who erects a dwelling house or any other building in the city on a street or alley in which there is a sewer, is required to tap the sewer. The value and importance of this law is apparent. In the course of time all the waste water which now floods our gutters and alleys, and is often allowed to remain for days, creating a stench almost unendurable, and which is the fruitful source of disease and death, will be removed by forming an underground connection by drain pipes with the sewers, leaving the surface clean and free from all filth.

All large stores, dyeing establishments, barber shops, and all buildings having a great waste of water are required, as soon as a sewer is constructed in front of their establishment, to make a sewer connection with the street sewer, for the purpose of carrying off water or liquids now discharged on the pavements. If this is neglected by the parties, a notice is served them by the City Engineer, requiring them to make the connection within thirty days, otherwise a fine will be imposed. Dwelling houses are not required to make these connections, unless, as stated above, they are erected after the construction of a sewer in front of their property.

SEWER PERMITS AND LICENSES.

Any person wishing to tap the sewer in front of his property, is required first to obtain a permit at the office of the City Engineer. After receiving the permit, he is required to give the contract of tapping the sewer to a mason or plumber who has obtained a license. There are eleven plumbers and masons in the city now holding licenses, and they have given bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars for the proper performance of the work. Licenses must be renewed annually and none are granted but to responsible contractors.

So far this season, one hundred and fifty permits have been granted parties on application, showing that citizens appreciate the great advantages to be derived therefrom. Almost all these permits have been given since April, as before that time the weather is too inclement to make these connections. At this rate, the issue of permits has averaged one per day. Now they are being granted on an average of two per day, and if this continues for a year or two, the advantages arising from this house connection with sewers, will soon become apparent in the greater cleanliness of the place, and the healthfulness of the citizens. There is no difficulty in tapping sewers, as junctions have already been built in the sewers every twenty feet. These junctions can easily be found, as they are located exactly twenty feet distant, and the Engineer can give the contractor the exact location by measuring the distance from a certain point on the street corner. After the sewer has been tapped, the contractor is required to notify the Engineer before the excavation is filled up, when he, or one of his assistants inspects the work and examines it carefully. It will thus be seen that every precaution is taken to have the work properly done, and that no work is allowed to pass from the hands of the contractor before it has been inspected. After the work is constructed, and the street sewer tapped, the occupant of the house is notified to throw no solid refuse of any kind into the sewer that would tend to obstruct it, but only the waste water, and he is also required to have directed the water from the roof and of his yard into the sewer. The importance of these rules can easily be seen. It will relieve our pavements and the yards of stagnant pools of water, of slush and all kinds of filth, and keep them clean, and thus be the means of warding off disease.

SPECIFICATIONS AND PROPOSALS.

Another precaution in the construction of sewers we almost omitted to mention, and one of first importance, is the care exercised in awarding contracts. No contract for the building of a sewer is awarded only to those known as responsible contractors, and during the progress of the work it is carefully and minutely inspected, making it impossible to have inferior work executed. Every contractor engaged in the building of sewers, is furnished with a very lengthy printed pamphlet which gives a very full specification of the manner in which the work is to be performed. The specification enters into every minutiæ of the work required, and gives full explanations of how the work is to be performed, and strict care is taken by the Engineer to see that every detail of the specification is carried out. Printed proposals are also made out, specifying the work to be contracted for, and every contractor bidding on a sewer is required to fill out the blanks. The advantages to be derived from these printed specifications and proposals can easily be seen. No contractor will have the advantage one over another in bidding only on part of the work, or furnishing cheap or poor material. He will also have just before him all that is required of any contractor handing in proposals, and will experience no difficulty in making out a bid.

From what has been said, it will be seen that this city can justly boast of having one of the best sewerage system in the country, and also that the citizens are taking hold of the subject with that determination and ambition which insure success. There is not a sewer constructed but that it is petitioned for by the people. These sewers are not built because a select few feel the necessity of them, but it is the voice of the majority of the citizens residing on the line of the proposed sewers. No one can fail to perceive, in reading the above description, that every precaution is taken to construct the sewers in a substantial and workmanlike manner. Every sewer is inspected while in process of construction, and nothing but good material is allowed to be used.

THE CITY ENGINEER.

Much of the progress now being made in the construction of sewers, is due to the untiring energy and unwearied labors of the City Engineer, Mr. Davis. For the past few years he has brought this and other subjects constantly before the people, and by dint of perseverance and an earnest desire to promote the health and comfort of the city, has finally succeeded in gaining his object, and the citizens to enjoy all the comforts and conveniences arising from these improvements. Mr. Davis, as our readers are already aware, has traveled considerably with a view of studying the improvements in progress in other cities, and gaining all the information necessary for his important work. How well he has succeeded can be seen in the improvements now going on, not only in the sewerage of the city, but also in the grading and paving of streets, in the beautifying of the parks, etc., for which he has the thanks of the citizens at large.

THE PRIME OBJECT OF SEWERS—SANITARY FEATURES OF THE SUBJECT.

The general impression has been, that the prime, if not the sole object of the sewers, was the drainage of surface water from the street. This, it will not be denied, is one object, and not of least importance. In localities where sewers are not constructed, the flow in the gutters seriously damages the pavement, causing constant and extensive repairs. In winter, many of our streets become totally impassable for either foot or wagon travel, from the accumulation of ice, which not only becomes an intolerable annoyance to the public, but an unbearable nuisance to the residents of our streets. Nor does the change of season bring relief; for this nuisance, by the summer's sun only changes form—bringing stagnant and festering pools, instead of ice and clogged drains. The drainage of surface water from the streets, however important it may be, is not the only object of establishing a good system of sewerage, and our citizens are beginning to see that another, if not a higher object for the construction of sewers is house drainage. The waste of a thickly populated city cannot be allowed to accumulate, and remain very long where it is formed, without operating most seriously against the healthfulness of the place. It may be years before its pernicious influences are felt sufficient to give any serious alarm, but sooner or later it will develop itself in the breaking out of some malignant disease, when too late, in all probability to apply the proper remedy.

THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE CITY

Within the past few years, can only be continued by our citizens making it an inviting and desirable place of residence, which can be done by our citizens displaying a proper spirit, not only in the construction of sewers, but in every improvement necessary. With a situation unrivalled for its natural advantages; with broad and well paved streets, traversing it in all directions; with its beautiful parks, giving a free circulation of the air, it is capable with but little effort on the part of its citizens of making it a beautiful and desirable place of residence.

The completion of the Connellsville Railroad giving another outlet to the coast; the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, and the establishment of the through western connections, looking to the trade of the Pacific, must cause a rapid development of our manufacturing interests, and make this a great center of industry. The city of Pittsburgh, will of necessity, become the workshop, and this the abode of the bulk of the population. A comprehensive and far-reaching system of improvement would enable every citizen to say, with just pride, that none, whatever his station or circumstances, can be compelled to live in an unhealthy or pestilential neighborhood, seeing that the authorities, in their wisdom and public spirit, have provided with equal care for the welfare of all the citizens, both rich and poor.

THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Our readers, in reading the above article, will obtain some idea of the vast amount of business done in this department; and when we take into consideration the additional work performed by drawing profiles of streets and plans for park improvements, it will be observed that the business of the office has increased three or four fold, and yet the City Engineer and his assistants are crowded into a small room only about sixteen feet square. A large room for this office is now an imperative necessity, and why the matter is delayed so long is a mystery. Some of the assistants are now compelled to use the Select Council Chamber, and the annoyance experienced by the continual running up and down stairs is only known to those in the office. It is to be hoped that some action will soon be taken in this matter, and that ere long a large and commodious room will be furnished, a want which has long been felt by those doing business in and with the office.

*Those marked with an asterisk (*) are proposed sewers.

HOUSE ENTERED.—About two o'clock yesterday morning two thieves effected an entrance into the residence of Mrs. Leonard, at 101 South avenue, Fifth ward. The thieves gained entrance into the kitchen through a rear window, and succeeded in appropriating to their own use about fifty dollars worth of silverware. Nothing else has yet been missed, save a carpet sack. The thieves then attempted to enter the residence of W. McClelland, next door. Mr. McClelland's sleeping apartment is on the first floor and he was awakened by the noise occasioned in opening the window. He seized his revolver, and by this time one of the thieves was almost in the room, when he fired. The thief left the premises without any hesitation, and, in company with his companion, left for parts unknown.

Sharpsburg and the Improvements.

The borough of Sharpsburg just now presents a lively scene of action. In addition to the busy hum of its various manufactories at the "lower end," its streets resound with the click and clatter of busy workmen. Grading and paving is the order of the day, and travel is obstructed. Even on foot it is difficult to tread your way, and consequently "slim" audiences are the rule at church, especially at night. Still all gladly bear it in the certainty of better things to come; confessing, however, that it should have been done "years ago." Hitherto Sharpsburg has not kept pace with other surrounding towns, for the good reason that until recently there was no railroad communication with the city on this side of the river. But there is no better road than that which the "Central" has laid on the old canal bed. Twenty minutes ride will land you in the heart of Allegheny City. At this end the day of "landing passengers in the mud" has passed away. Good brick sidewalks are being laid on all the principal streets. There are many fine building sites for private residences, either vacant or encumbered with nominal buildings. It only needs a little more public spirit on the part of "lot owners" to make Sharpsburg, with its unrivaled natural scenery, its two railways, street cars, and new iron bridge, the desirable suburb of Pittsburgh. It is comparatively a clean, quiet and moral place. This reminds me of the case of "aggravated assault and battery" that took place in a certain house here, reported in the COMMERCIAL of the 25th inst. That "house" is a recent unlicensed thing. It is bold, provoking and defiant, and its history we trust will be short. We do not justify the "boys" in the above case—they ought not to have been there—but you may infer the character of the "house," from the fact that nobody here, who is any body, sympathizes with the other party.

X.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—An information was made before the Mayor, on Saturday, by Kate Conway, charging George Lang with selling liquor to her father, who was habitually intemperate. A warrant was issued.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE—The regular season will open at the Opera House on Saturday evening next. During the vacation the house has undergone a thorough renovation, and now presents a much improved appearance. Manager Canning has engaged a stock company equal to any outside of New York, and the principal "stars" will appear during the season. Following is a full list of the stock company: Messrs. J. Newton Gotthold, leading; J. Leslie Gossin, juvenile; W. W. Moreland, walking gent; J. F. Irving, comedian; J. M. Charles, second comedian; Walter Lennox, sen., old man and stage manager; J. L. Mason, second old man; J. Nichols, heavy; —— Clifford, second heavy; —— Anderson, second walking gent; —— Harrison, J. G. Stevens, utility; W. H. Crompton, prompter; Miss Mary Ricords juvenile; Florence Noble, juvenile; May Montalla, walking lady; May Roberts, second walking lady; Georgie Dickson, chambermaid; Mrs. J. E. Irving, second chambermaid; Mrs. A. H. Perry, old woman; Miss Nettie Mable, second old woman; Sadie Stevenson, Lottie Brown, Addie May, Annie Hyatt, utility; Professor F. Zitterbart, leader of the orchestra; Arthur Palmer, scenic artist; Charles Crosby, master machinist; Aggie Palmer, wardrobe keeper.

MASONIC HALL.—MacEvoy's Hibernicon will be with us three evenings more, and we advise all who admire beautiful scenery to go and see it. The proceeds of the entertainment this evening will be given to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and will of course be used by them for the relief of the poor. The liberality of Mr. MacEvoy is very commendable, and our citizens should show their appreciation of it by filling the house every night of the exhibition. A new feature will be introduced this evening, entitled "Barney and the Ghost," and there will be new Irish songs and dances.

VARIETIES THEATER.—Encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed upon him thus far, Manager Aims has added new members to his already large company. Among the new features to be presented this week will be the wonderful gymnastic performances of the Zanfretta brothers. All the old favorites remain.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.

USE "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." The only reliable and Harmless Remedy for removing Brown Discolorations from the Face. Prepared only by DR. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond St. N. Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere. MTh

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

The Season of Exhaustion.

The close sultry weather which usually prevails toward the end of summer is particularly unfavorable to the feeble and enervated. Even the well-knit frames of strong men feel the influence of the season, and lassitude and languor pervade the whole community. Ladies, especially those in delicate health, suffer much from debility, occasioned by the humid heat, and feel the want of a wholesome invigorant, in fact, a necessity for something to recruit the exhausted system is experienced, more or less, by everybody, and the only question is, *what that something will be*. With those who have tested the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters on themselves, or have observed its effects on others, this question will not be in doubt for a single moment. Its tonic and regulating operation, and its agency in creating a healthy appetite and promoting digestion, are rightly classed by all who have resorted to this unequalled vegetable invigorant and corrective, among the most extraordinary therapeutic wonders of modern times. It should be taken at this season as a safeguard against the epidemic diseases which are so apt to attack the relaxed system in the fall of the year. As it is understood that mercenary speculators in various parts of the country are endeavoring to supersede the standard tonic of the age with worthless articles manufactured by themselves which they represent to be superior to this long tried remedy, it is proper to put the public on their guard against this species of imposition, and to warn them against the deleterious trash with which dishonorable dealers seek to drench them.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., in Pittsburgh, of Three Years' Standing.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 5, 1870.

This is to certify that my mother had a stroke of palsy five years since, and that for the last three years she has been constantly in pain in her head, back, side and limbs with neuralgia and rheumatism, and for the last ten days she has suffered the most intense pain in all parts of her body, and that by one application of Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint, all pain was removed instantly, and has not since returned, and that she has not been as long free from pain at one time in the last three years. My residence is No. 90 Centre avenue, Pittsburgh.

ANNA GIBSON.

ANOTHER ONE.

PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1870.

For the last six years I have been constantly unable to attend to my work on account of neuralgia, nervous and sick headache in the head and neck. My neck was stiff almost all the time. One application of Pain Paint stopped the pain entirely, and one application of Wolcott's Annihilator stopped dizziness in my head of six years' standing. I have not been in as good health at any time in the last six years as at the present time, although I have been under Dr. Wolcott's treatment only one week.

MRS. BAGLEY,
35 Hazel street.
tf

Perfumed Carbolic Soap.

A most efficient and agreeable preparation for the skin, and a thorough disinfectant. Suitable for the bath and general toilet use. Sold by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street.

Unsurpassed.

There is no disputation about the paper sacks used by nearly all the grocers and flour dealers in this vicinity. It is generally conceded that Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, No. 278 Liberty street, make the only good and substantial sacks in Western Pennsylvania. All orders addressed to the firm will receive prompt attention.

If You Have Rheumatism,

Lame backs or sides, spines, bruises or any other pain call at Dr. Wolcott's, 251½ Penn street, and get it removed instantly, free of cost. Medical advice free at all times. tf

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

If You Have

Headache, toothache or pain in any part of the body call at Dr. Wolcott's, 251½ Penn street, and get it instantly cured, free of charge. Medical advice free at all times. tf

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

Great Combination.

The French, German, English and American come and see the above combination of goods, in piece or ready made, at the lowest cash rates, at No. 82 Market street. Also, a large lot of military pants at low figures. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as you will surely buy the cheapest goods in the city, at 82 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

Catarrh

Is an ulceration of the head, and ends in consumption. Its indications are coughing and spitting, the head and nose stopped up, dullness and dizziness of the head, pains in the chest or side and under the shoulder blades, a heavy feeling in the stomach, nervousness, &c., &c. Dr. Wolcott, 251½ Penn street, gives advice and consultation free in regard to catarrh and other diseases, and cures all cases in a short time. tf

War in Europe,

And maps of the seat of war in Pittsburgh.
Colton's steel plate map.
Lloyd's map of Europe.
Bechler's map of Prussia and France.
Price 50 cents each.
Mailed free of postage on receipt of price, and for sale at John W. Pittock's bookstore, opposite Postoffice.

These maps are the only correct and reliable maps of the seat of war in Europe which are published, and one of them is indispensible to every intelligent reader for a full and clear understanding of the movements of the Prussian and French armies.

Perfect-Fitting Shirts

Made to order, at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue, opposite postoffice. tf

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated wares can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols,

Ammunition and gun material of all kinds at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army rifles, carbines, revolvers, bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a price list.

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SOLICITORS IN EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY
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Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

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STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
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B. C. LEVI.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.—Prop. Aims Manager. W. H. Danvers, Stage Manager. MONDAY EVENING, August 29th, [illegible] the celebrated Gymnasts, LEW and CHARLES ZANFRETTA. A grand Transformation Dance by the Champions, DICK SANDS, C. A. GARDNER and TOMMY SULLY. VIVIAN, the great London Mimic. Every Evening, at 8:30 WALTER BRAY as Sugar Boy. Family Matinee Every Saturday at 2:30.

MASONIC HALL.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MacEVOY'S ORIGINAL
HIBERNICON.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
August 29th, 30th and 31st.
NEW SONGS AND INCIDENTS and the laughable episode of
BARNEY AND THE GHOST

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. STEWART .... ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

EDUCATIONAL.

WM. H. WAKEHAM'S
Select School for Boys,
In the Bank Block of Allegheny Savings Bank
Federal street, Allegheny city.
Will Re-open on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.
Terms, $30 per Session of Five Months.
Persons wishing to place their sons in this school are invited to see Mr. WAKEHAM at the School Rooms or at his residence, 295 NORTH AVENUE, ALLEGHENY.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental Education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty Professors and Teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New York.

THE
EAST LIBERTY INSTITUTE,
Will Reopen for its Third Year on WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1870.
Terms moderate. Apply to
REV. J. D. WILSON, Rector.
S. H. KILLIKELLY, Principal.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BROWNSVILLE, FAYETTE CO., PENNA.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.
Healthful location. Competent and careful Teachers. Limited number of Boarders. Terms moderate. For Circulars address the Principal.
MRS. C. E. SMYTH.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The next Session will begin on MONDAY, September 11. Prof HENRY ROHBOCK will have charge of the Music Department. Registers giving full information may now be obtained at the Book Stores, or at the Institute after the 24th inst.
MWS REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

PROF. THOMPSON'S SEMINARY ON Hiland avenue, having been thoroughly Refitted and Carpeted, will be
REOPENED ON MONDAY, 5TH OF SEPT. NEXT.
He will be assisted by his Daughter an accomplished Musician and Scholar, and by other experienced Teachers as occasion may require. For terms, see circulars at R. S. DAVIS' Book Store, or apply to Principal, JAS. THOMPSON. MWF

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.
REV. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.
REV. H. E. LIPPERT, Languages and Music.
Commodious and complete Building.
Full corps of thorough Teachers.
Gymnasium, Bath-rooms, Apparatus and Latest Maps and Charts.
Elegant Rooms, each furnished with Wardrobe, Bureau, Washstand and Carpet.
House supplied with Gas and most wholesome water.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)
The Ninth Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.
The Buildings are new and the accommodations for Cadets in all respects of the first order.
Thorough instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific courses.
Two graduates of the United States Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the departments of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, or of
Col. THEO. HYATT,
President of Penna. Military Academy, Chester, Pa.

AYERS' LATIN SCHOOL
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Thorough Course of Study, both English and Classical.
Boys fitted for College.
Each pupil will receive the personal care and attention of the Principal. Rooms are large, attractive, tastefully furnished and free from the noise of the street. Entrance to them, No. 29 Fifth avenue.
TERMS—$40 per session of five months. No extra charges.
Rooms open daily for visitors from 9 to 11 A. M., until September 5th.
The Principal has received the highest testimonials as to ability and past success, from the following named gentlemen and others:
Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., LL.D., ex-President of Dartmouth College.
Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., LL.D., President Dartmouth College.
Rev. Chas. A. Aiken, D. D., President Union College.
Rev. Samuel G. Brown, D. D., LL.D., President Hamilton College.
Hon. Wm. P. Haines, Boston, Mass.
Hon. Jas. W. Patterson, United States Senate.
Rev. Wm. A. Packard, Professor Latin, Princeton College.
Prof. Lewis E. Smith, Principal Boys' High School, Portsmouth, N. H.
High School Committee, Concord, N. H.
High School Committee, Portsmouth, N. H.
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Address
J. E. AYERS, Principal.
MWF

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY
IN EARNEST'S
PATENT SWING CRIB,
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. MWF

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper,)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.
Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufactur

FOR SALE,
A MODERN BUILT
RESIDENCE.
A FIRST CLASS TWO-STORY PRESSED BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

Nearly new, No. 5 Cliff street, third house above the new High School Building, contains 11 Rooms and finished Basement, with Bake and Wash-room Laundry, Provision and Coal Cellar. Gas in every Room and Basement. Hot and Cold Water in Kitchen and Basement. Pantries and Closets; Marble Mantles: Heater for Parlor and Hall; front and back covered Porches. Lot is 38 feet front, running back to Bedford avenue 265 feet. The Grounds are set with Shade and Fruit Trees; variety of Grapes and Shrubbery; Stone Wall and Iron Railing inclosing the front. The Property will be sold entire, or with a reservation of 100 feet on Bedford avenue. The situation commands a grand view of the rivers and surrounding country, and the neighborhood is unequalled in the city. Will be sold at a bargain on favorable terms. For further information apply on the premises.

THE
DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
Is the largest and best Stove in the market. Every Stove warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

J. G. WEIR,
COACH AND WAGON BUILDER
Cor. WASHINGTON and FABER STS., Pittsburgh

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

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